

U.S. Senators Warn of Salvadoran Aid Cutoff If Rightist Leaders Keep Centrists From Power

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The ranking Republican and Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have issued sharp warnings to Salvadoran rightist political parties that any attempt to form a government without the more moderate Christian Democrats would lead to a cutoff of all U.S. aid to El Salvador.

The committee's Republican chairman, Charles H. Percy of Illinois, said that "any government that does not include the Christian Democrats, which does not seek to bridge political differences in the interests of national unity and peace, will not be credible to Congress and cannot expect the support of Congress."

Sen. Percy said Salvadoran parties struggling to put together a government after the elections on March 28 must be made to understand that not only the Christian Democrats, but also reforms started by the outgoing Christian Democratic president, José Napoleón Duarte, must be included in any new government.

Even though the Christian Democrats received more votes than any other party in the elections, they could be left out of the new government. Rightist leaders have said they would name a president and vice president from among their own ranks.

The Christian Democrats received about 543,000 of the 1.5 million votes cast, but more than 800,000 votes went to five opposing rightist parties.

'Powerful Expression'

Sen. Percy made his comments on Tuesday, at a hearing on the administration's policy in Latin America. The State Department's deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Steven W. Bosworth, told Sen. Percy that the administration "welcomed" his statement as a powerful expression of Congress' views and that it was "our conclusion that the political leaders" in El Salvador are aware of those opinions.

Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the panel's ranking Democrat, said he believes that "unless the new government moves quickly

to end human rights abuses, completes the land reform program at an early date and opens negotiations with guerrilla forces," the United States "should stop all military assistance to El Salvador."

Sen. Percy, Sen. Pell and Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, pressed Mr. Bosworth on whether or when negotiations toward ending the Salvadoran fighting might start with leftist forces.

Mr. Bosworth said the administration "opposes the concept of direct negotiations on the sharing of political power, negotiations that would occur outside the ongoing political process in El Salvador."

However, he said that "given the massive repudiation of the guerrillas," as evidenced by the big election turnout, the United States might be prepared to offer some "assistance" and "facilities" if some elements of the leftist opposition on the battlefield decided to participate in the political process.

Under questioning, Mr. Bosworth also said his department "rejects categorically" reports that the administration is

stalling on opening negotiations with Nicaragua on mutual problems. Mr. Bosworth said he expects a response to Nicaragua's most recent statement on these talks within the next few days.

U.S. Envoy in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (WP) — Ambassador-at-large Vernon A. Walters has arrived here to put added U.S. pressure on three political parties to form a government of national unity.

Mr. Walters, a retired general and former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, arrived Tuesday on what the U.S. Embassy, refusing comment on his mission, called a private visit. Mr. Walters refused to be interviewed.

According to Salvadoran political leaders, the embassy sent them a letter outlining U.S. policy goals here and inviting them to a meeting with Mr. Walters late Tuesday.

"It sounded like it would be a lecture," said a newly elected member of the Constituent Assembly, which held its first meeting on Monday.

French Bill Would Curb Police Checks

Socialists Work Out Compromise Measure

PARIS — The Socialist government on Wednesday proposed strict limits on police identity checks despite public concern over street crime, political terrorism and illegal immigration.

The reform, which triggered a public quarrel between the nation's top two law enforcement ministers, is the latest in the Socialist program to roll back some tough law-and-order legislation of the previous government that it considers repressive.

Compromise Proposal

The compromise proposal that emerged will be presented to the Socialist-controlled National Assembly this spring.

Capital punishment, special non-jury state security courts and military tribunals handling civil cases have been struck from the books. Scheduled for repeal is a law that held all participants in a demonstration criminally responsible for any isolated act of violence by other demonstrators.

The latest measure sets specific limits on when and by whom ordinary citizens will be required to produce their identity papers and, in effect, repeal the "security and liberty" law passed in the last days of the government of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Threatened Liberty

"The so-called security and liberty law not only did not protect people or property, it threatened liberty," said President François Mitterrand after a compromise substitute law was worked out during Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

Under the old law, all police officers had the right to demand identity papers for virtually any reason. The Socialists, in opposition at the time, said the law was repressive and aimed at harassing immigrants, youths and leftist demonstrators.



Interior Minister Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, center, met for four hours with the leaders of most Argentine political parties to inform them of developments in the crisis over the Falklands.

Argentina Concerned by Lack of Support

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making its way toward the South Atlantic, Argentina is likely to ask the OAS members to do no more than approve a resolution calling for peace, according to sources close to the military command.

While Latin American countries are nearly unanimous in supporting Argentina's claim to the islands and its description of Britain's 149-year rule of them as a vestige of colonialism, most have shown reservations about the Argentine use of force in seizing them.

United States did not believe there would be an invasion.

Galtieri May Visit Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, is expected to visit the Falkland Islands in the next few days to meet military

commanders there, government sources said Wednesday.

Gen. Galtieri is the only member of the junta who has not yet visited the islands since they were seized by Argentina on April 2. The government sources said, Gen. Galtieri would probably visit the islands in his capacity as head of the Argentine Army, not as head of state.

U.S. Lawyers Says Cuba Travel Ban May Violate Constitutional Rights

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Civil liberties lawyers are questioning the legality of the Reagan administration's new effort to ban business and tourist travel to Cuba, and two groups said they might file a lawsuit to block the restrictions.

The restrictions might violate the constitutional right to travel abroad, which the Supreme Court has said may not be unreasonably restricted, the lawyers said Tuesday. They also said the curbs appear to be inconsistent with a 1978 amendment to the Passport Act that narrowed presidential power to restrict travel to unfriendly countries with which the United States is not at war.

Meanwhile, John M. Walker Jr., assistant Treasury secretary, defended the legality of the travel restrictions Tuesday, and Alan Rosenberg, a State Department spokesman, said the restrictions should not close the door to additional diplomatic contacts with Cuba.

eliminate tourist and business travel to Cuba by prohibiting persons traveling for these purposes to engage in the kinds of transactions in which any traveler must engage, such as paying for the necessary transportation or for food. Officials, news reporters, academic researchers and persons traveling for family unification would be exempted.

The civil liberties lawyers who questioned the travel restrictions in separate interviews included Leonard Boudin, who has argued major right-to-travel cases involving Cuba before the Supreme Court; Charles S. Sims, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Michael Rainer, of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Rainer and Mr. Sims said they were likely to file a lawsuit challenging the new travel restrictions later this week, probably on behalf of one or more would-be tourists.

Although the Supreme Court has upheld "area restrictions" on use of United States passports for travel to Cuba and other unfriendly countries in the past, Prof. Tribe said that the court has never "rejected categorically" such restrictions. He said, based on a record that is this weak.

No Invalidation

The administration has not, however, invalidated U.S. passports for travel to Cuba. Passports were invalidated for travel to Libya last December, in part on the ground that Libya was dangerous for Americans. But officials declined to say Tuesday why a different legal approach was used with respect to Cuba.

Mr. Sims characterized the administration's restrictions on any and all transactions by tourists or business people traveling to Cuba as an effort "to do indirectly what Congress said in 1978 the executive branch could not do directly."

Army Blamed For Massacre In Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — An army patrol entered a village in eastern El Salvador and massacred 49 men, women and children suspected of cooperating with leftist guerrillas, survivors have said. Military officials denied the report.

Several foreign journalists were taken Tuesday by rebels to Beric, a village of seven houses about 18 miles (29 kilometers) north of San Vicente city, where they were shown two mass graves allegedly containing the bodies of 46 of the victims.

San Vicente, 125 miles east of San Salvador, is the capital of San Vicente province and the country's fourth largest city. It has also been a center for guerrilla activity.

People who said they were survivors told the journalists there was a fight between government soldiers and guerrillas. Then, they said, an army patrol entered Beric on Sunday morning and killed 49 people for allegedly cooperating with the guerrillas.

The military denied responsibility for the killing. "We have said that is a lie," an army spokesman said in San Salvador. A U.S. Embassy spokesman, meanwhile, said, "What seems true is that a lot of people were killed. I don't think that there is anything provable about who did it."

Schmidt Party Adopts Plan Seen as Divisive

The Associated Press

MUNICH — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) Wednesday overwhelmingly approved an economic program likely to increase the sharp divisions in the already battered government coalition.

With only one delegate voting against and four abstaining, the rest of the 400 delegates at a national party congress here approved a program to combat mass unemployment, which now stands at 13.5 million, or 8 percent of the workforce, the highest since 1955.

In addition, the party demanded "an independent European policy on interest rates" if Mr. Schmidt and other European leaders fail to persuade President Reagan to switch U.S. economic policy to lower interest rates worldwide.

The congress is to vote Thursday on the security issue. Missiles opponents will propose a moratorium on preparations for deployment of the U.S. weapons, due late next year, and a freeze on stationing nuclear weapons on the island of Funen, which is opposed by a strong party minority.

Mr. Schmidt firmly told delegates Tuesday that a moratorium would freeze the current imbalance in nuclear weapons in Europe and leave the Soviet Union with what he described as an "unbelievable armada that is aimed at us."

The proposal that he and other leaders endorse would postpone a final SPD decision on the missile employment until late 1983, when the party will review the results of the Geneva talks.

Contrastive Items

If Mr. Reagan does not agree to change course at the seven-nation Western economic meeting June 4-6 in Versailles, the party said an independent policy should be carried out within the European monetary system, of which all leading European nations, except Britain, are members.

Domestically, the most controversial item was a call for a supplementary tax on higher incomes.

The program set specific tax limits, but past SPD proposals have called for a 3-percent supplementary tax for three years on incomes over 40,000 deutsche marks (about \$17,000). Average income in West Germany is about \$12,000.

Mr. Schmidt's Free Democratic coalition partners, whose supporters are largely small businessmen and middle-class professionals, have rejected the measure outright in the past.

The chancellor told the congress Tuesday his government had reached "the limits of what is psychologically and practically possible" in economic policy and begged delegates not to put further strain on the already shaky coalition by approving programs that cannot be realized.

Several delegates, talking privately on the convention floor, predicted that the economic program would give Mr. Schmidt even more political trouble than the controversial NATO missiles issue that has split the party deeply in the past 18 months.

"This will only get us into more trouble," said a delegate from the Ruhr, long an area of SPD strength.

There have been a number of indications in the past four months that the economic recession and above all unemployment are beginning to dwarf the debate about nuclear weapons.

The SPD has long depended on union members and other workers for its electoral base. They have been increasingly critical of Mr. Schmidt's economic policies, which must be formed through compromises with the Free Democrats.

They must also in many cases have the support of the conservative Christian Democratic opposition, which controls the upper house of parliament, which must approve any economic law.

Compounded by the disenchant-

ment of leftist academics and students in the party, the trade union discontent could unsettle the SPD much more than the debate over deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, which is opposed by a strong party minority.

"The missiles debate is all over but the shouting," delegate said Tuesday. "There are two fronts in the party, they are polarized and cannot agree, but Schmidt will get a majority."

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Deng Promotes 2 Supporters to Key China Posts

United Press International

PEKING — Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the Communist Party, has consolidated his power by putting two supporters in key posts in the party, which announced Wednesday that the careers of officials will depend on their political loyalty.

Mr. Deng's men are Deng Liqun, named Sunday as head of the Propaganda Department, and Qiao Shi, the new chief of the International Liaison Department.

"The selection and promotion of cadres must first be based on their political performance," the commentator of the party newspaper, the People's Daily, wrote. "We must see whether they are politically reliable," the commentary said.

It said officials who backed Mr. Deng's political foes, the now purged Gang of Four, during the Cultural Revolution and bureaucrats who blocked the deputy chairman's policy in the past will not be promoted in the current reorganization of the governing apparatus.

"Those already in leadership posts must be resolutely pulled out," it said, reiterating a declaration made last month. Conversely, officials who sided with Mr. Deng during those years will have priority in gaining promotions, it said.

Israel Backs Sinai Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

agreed to follow the procedure for resolving disputes laid down in article 7 of the treaty: first negotiation, then conciliation and arbitration. However, Egypt is said to be insisting on a deadline of two or three months for arbitration, while Israel wants no time limit.

When Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt came to Jerusalem last Friday, he reportedly demanded that pending resolution of the dispute, work be halted on the new hotel. Israeli officials rejected this firmly and the demand is expected to be abandoned by Egypt. After withdrawal, the zone will be policed by the multinational force, and be open to both Israelis and Egyptians until the border is fixed by arbitration.

Egyptian Reaction

CAIRO (NYT) — The Egyptian Cabinet Wednesday bailed Israel's decision to withdraw from the Sinai as scheduled as an "important and positive step." It also said it was raising during the transfer at Rafah and at Sharm el Sheikh would be presided over by the two provincial governors of the desert tract. This meant that Mr. Mubarak would not be present.

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Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar, left, and Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at a ceremony for Mr. Jaruzelski, who arrived in Budapest Wednesday for an official visit.

Polish Party Meeting Is Expected To Focus on Economic Problems

Warsaw — Poland's Communist Party, struggling to restore credibility after last December's military takeover, is to hold a Central Committee meeting Thursday, with economic problems expected to be the main topic.

The 200-member committee meeting is the second scheduled since the imposition of martial law, which was seen by most Poles as a way to prevent total erosion of the party's authority.

Since the emergence of Solidarity, the independent labor union federation, during labor unrest in August, 1980, party membership has dropped by about one million from a peak of 3.5 million, official party spokesmen say.

Party officials have said their ranks are being cleansed of what they call "driftwood, opportunists and careerists," while those who remain are Communist stalwarts.

But activists of Solidarity, who have been suspended since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13, have disputed this. They say the party has lost many of its more dynamic and credible figures and the support of younger Poles.

The failure to appeal to the nation's youth clearly is a major concern for party leaders. The party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, complained this week of a "painful ideological generation gap" and urged intensified Communist indoctrination of young people.

A writer for Zycie Partii (Life of the Party), a fortnightly party journal, wrote: "I have never run across a mother who would say she wanted her child to grow up to be a Communist. Thirty-odd years have elapsed since the Socialist transformation got under way in our country, but the term Communist has yet to gain social acceptance."

'Ideological Generation Gap'

Estimates by Solidarity activists put membership even lower, perhaps at one million. The union sources explained that many resignations may not have been officially registered.

Senior party sources say a struggle is continuing within the leadership, although Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party's first secretary, premier and head of the Military Council of National Salvation, appears to have consolidated his position.

The sources said a division persisted between hard-line party leaders seeking to restore rigid Communist control and moderates favoring greater concessions to the forces behind the 16 months of liberalization that preceded Dec. 13.

Meanwhile, the government has begun an economic reform program, based on reversing trends of

eliminate tourist and business travel to Cuba by prohibiting persons traveling for these purposes to engage in the kinds of transactions in which any traveler must engage, such as paying for the necessary transportation or for food. Officials, news reporters, academic researchers and persons traveling for family unification would be exempted.

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Mr. Rainer and Mr. Sims said they were likely to file a lawsuit challenging the new travel restrictions later this week, probably on behalf of one or more would-be tourists.

Prof. Laurence H. Tribe of Harvard Law School, author of a leading constitutional law treatise, also questioned the new travel restrictions, asserting that "international travel is an important part of the basic liberties of Americans, and something that differentiates us from the Soviet Union and other totalitarian regimes."

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Dutch Aide Cautions U.S. on Arms

WASHINGTON — Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said Wednesday that unless there is a resumption soon of U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic arms reduction as well as progress in the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, the chances that the Netherlands would allow the deployment of U.S. missiles would be "further diminished."

Mr. van der Stoep said he hoped the upcoming NATO summit in Bonn would be a "starting signal for START," the Reagan administration's name for new strategic arms talks, and added that he would favor discussions on limiting the role of nuclear weapons in NATO's defense strategy.

Mr. van der Stoep, who is in Washington in connection with the state visit of Queen Beatrix, also said he had asked the State Department, in a Monday meeting with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, to intercede with the government of El Salvador to obtain permission for Dutch officials to interview the sergeant and 24 soldiers in the Salvadoran Army patrol that killed four Dutch journalists on March 17.

Italian Socialists to Stay in Coalition

ROME — The leader of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, said Wednesday that he will continue to work with the five-party coalition, easing the immediate threat that Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government would collapse.

"We will respond to irresponsible behavior with a responsible act," Mr. Craxi told a meeting of his party's leaders. The Socialists had demanded the resignation of Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, a Christian Democrat, for remarks he made last Saturday accusing the Socialists of Fascist-style politics. Mr. Andreatta has refused to resign.

The Socialists' insistence could have sparked a government crisis and might have forced President Sandro Pertini to call early elections. Mr. Craxi left open the possibility that his party would reconsider the political alliance with the Christian Democrats and three smaller parties after some key legislation, including the 1982 budget, was passed.

Paris Court Ends Hold on Iran Funds

PARIS — A Paris appeals court Wednesday ended the seizure of \$1 billion in Iranian funds, impounded on orders of the Paris commercial tribunal on Oct. 24, 1979.

The funds amount to Iran's 10-percent participation in Eurodif, a French-led consortium that produces enriched uranium as fuel for nuclear power plants. The share in the program, arranged under the Shah, was canceled by former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran in 1980 on orders from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Eurodif authorities won seizure of the Iranian share in the capital claiming that since the 1979 revolution, Tehran had not been paying its share of the project.

Meanwhile, it was reported that thousands of Iranians took to the streets Wednesday to call for the execution of Mr. Ghotbzadeh as a new campaign appeared to be gearing up to quash clerical opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini. Tehran radio monitored in London said mass demonstrations took place throughout the country to denounce Mr. Ghotbzadeh, who is facing a death sentence for his part in an alleged plot to overthrow the Khomeini regime.

U.S. Air Force Grounds 60% of F-16s

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force temporarily grounded 60 percent of its F-16 fighter planes Wednesday in what it called a precautionary measure to inspect wear in a wing element.

Air Force officials said a possible problem was detected during routine inspections of the F-16, one of the Air Force's two first-line fighters. The other is the heavier F-15. The Air Force said it would be inspecting "wear in the wing leading-edge flap drive system." It added that the such wear "has not been the cause of any accidents."

A total of 240 of the Air Force's 400 F-16s will be restricted from flight until inspections are completed. There was no indication how long that would take, although officials did say inspection of each plane will require about five hours once mechanics get to it.

3 Million Afghans Said to Have Fled

GENEVA — One fifth of the Afghan population has fled since the Soviet intervention 16 months ago, according to UN figures released Wednesday.

There currently are 2.7 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan and tens of thousands of others who are unregistered, UN officials said. Many thousands of Afghans have also gone to Iran although there is no exact figure for that country. In all, officials said, at least 3 million people have fled Afghanistan, which had an estimated population of about 15 million before the Soviet takeover.

Elsewhere, the UN high commissioner for refugees reported that 4,451 Vietnamese boat people sought temporary asylum in Southeast Asian countries last month. In the same month, 9,031 Vietnamese refugees left camps for permanent resettlement, leaving 221,509 still awaiting new homes.

Norway Fears Long Transport Strike

OSLO — Panic buying of food and gasoline was reported Wednesday in Norway as fears grew that a nationwide transport workers' strike could be long lasting.

The Transport Workers' Union ordered 14,000 members to strike Tuesday night because of lack of progress in negotiations. The union selected distribution of oil and gasoline from oil companies as one of its main strike targets.

In Oslo and most other cities in southern Norway traffic jams were caused by the thousands of cars that lined up for gasoline at filling stations. Station after station closed, posting signs that they had run out of gasoline.

61 Defendants Boycott Moro Trial

ROME — The trial of alleged Red Brigades terrorists accused of killing former Premier Aldo Moro four years ago resumed Wednesday with all but two of the 63 defendants boycotting the proceeding.

Reagan Renews a Proposal to Meet Brezhnev at UN Conference in June

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has renewed his invitation to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to meet with him in June at the United Nations. Mr. Reagan said that such a meeting would not be a summit conference as at a later date, as proposed by Mr. Brezhnev.

Both men have said they should meet this year, but they have differed as to the time and place. Mr. Reagan said two weeks ago that he hoped Mr. Brezhnev would join him in mid-June, at a UN arms control conference in New York.

The Soviet leader responded last weekend by proposing a full-scale summit in Finland or Switzerland in the fall.

On Tuesday, in an informal news conference in the White House Rose Garden, Mr. Reagan kept the door open for a summit meeting, if Mr. Brezhnev would come to the UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

"Now with regard to Mr. Brezhnev," Mr. Reagan said, "I would still hope that he would come because it is arms reduction that is being discussed at the United Nations in June, and I would hope that he would find it possible to be there and we could have a meeting, but not in any sense that would replace a later summit meeting — a full summit meeting — in which there would be adequate preparation on both sides for such a meeting."

Mr. Reagan appealed to members of the anti-nuclear group to accept his word that he shared their concern and to trust his judgment on national security matters.

Mr. Reagan's comments on arms control and his renewed invitation to Mr. Brezhnev came as the administration was nearing completion of preparations for beginning strategic arms reduction talks with the Russians this summer, barring a dramatic worsening of events in Poland.

Mr. Reagan is expected to announce the administration's position on strategic arms negotiations when he goes to Europe in early June for a West German summit in Versailles, France, and to speak more extensively on the subject at the UN special session on disarmament later that month.

The United States and the Soviet Union are currently in recess in Geneva on negotiations for reducing each side's intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

U.S. Dock Ban On Russians Ruled Illegal

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that American labor unions may not boycott cargoes going to or coming from a foreign country, as a protest against that nation's foreign and military policies.

By a unanimous vote Monday, the justices decided that the refusal of the International Longshoremen's Association to handle goods being sent to or arriving from the Soviet Union after the Russian intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979, was illegal.

The court held that the ILA may be required to pay damages, which could run into millions of dollars, to an American trading company, Allied International, Inc., which suffered financial losses as a result of the boycott.

The ruling appears broad enough to apply to other recent boycotts by the ILA and other U.S. unions against foreign cargo. For example, some unions stopped handling Iranian cargoes after the seizure of American hostages in 1979, and the ILA refused to work on shipments to or from Poland after martial law was declared Dec. 13.

Synopsis With Movement

In Tuesday's session with reporters, Mr. Reagan also said Ground Zero, the citizens' movement to alert Americans to the dangers of nuclear war, had his "heart and soul in sympathy" with its goal of ending the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Reagan also repeated, however, his frequently stated view that a freeze at the current levels, as advocated by many Ground Zero members, would make permanent a Soviet advantage in nuclear armaments.

Mr. Reagan has contended that the freeze should take place when the two nations reach parity, and he suggested Tuesday that Ground Zero leader Roger C. Molander, a former National Security Council specialist on arms control, agreed with him on this point.

"The president really misrepresented my position on the freeze," Mr. Molander said later. "The freeze provides a badly needed vehicle for people to confront the nuclear issue. Secondly, it provides a vehicle for people to express their concern, not just about nuclear war, but about the arms race itself."

U.S. Budget Talks Stumble on Specific Points

By Helen Dewar
and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The impasse over the federal budget is persisting, with President Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. both endorsing the idea of compromise but still balking at specific proposals.

Mr. Reagan and Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, talked by telephone Tuesday morning, and each later expressed an eagerness to see the 10-week deadlock broken.

But as key legislators of both parties met Tuesday evening with administration officials for another bargaining session in the White House, the two leaders continued to avoid any direct endorsements of the compromise the negotiators are seeking.

The Senate majority leader, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., reflected the impatience of many in Congress, saying, "I think it really has gotten down to the Gaston and Alphonse stage. I think it's a question of who goes first."

But others in the discussions said the substantive problems of reaching agreement were still formidable.

Mr. Reagan told reporters Tuesday that he hoped fervently for "a balanced bipartisan package that will help to revive our economy," and added, "I'm personally prepared to go the extra mile."

Rep. O'Neill said he did not believe the administration had changed its policies, telling reporters, "We haven't found any give." But he said the country's economic situation was "so bad it's our patriotic duty to sit down and hammer something out."

Major obstacles remain to any compromise. Rep. O'Neill reiterated his call for repealing the third year of a tax cut in order to help reduce projected deficits, and Mr. Reagan said he would not accept that.

Rep. O'Neill said the president had not spoken about the administration's desire to trim Social Security cost-of-living adjustments. The congressman said he and his fellow Democrats would stoutly resist such a move, and he raised the possibility that House Democrats might come up with a budget alternative in a meeting Wednesday.

Sen. Baker, Republican of Tennessee, said earlier this week that Senate Republicans would start drafting their own budget if no bipartisan agreement had been reached by week's end.

Republican congressional leaders who met with Mr. Reagan Tuesday said they were encouraged by his response to the package that legislators of both parties have been drafting with White House aides.

Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, said Mr. Reagan "has agreed to the conceptual framework of a compromise."

According to Rep. O'Neill, the conferees are aiming at a deficit of \$94 billion to \$95 billion for the 1983 fiscal year. Other legislators said the conferees' goals were deficits of \$70 billion in 1984, \$40 billion in 1985 and a balanced budget in 1986.

Sen. Laxalt and others said the package would include an income surtax on the wealthy, an oil or energy tax, a cap on cost-of-living increases in Social Security and scaling back of Mr. Reagan's planned military buildup.

The president, speaking to reporters, left the impression that he would accept all of those elements as long as his three-year tax-cut program was not disturbed.

Republican leadership sources said Tuesday's White House meeting also produced fresh evidence of strains within the party.

The sources said that Rep. Jack Kemp of New York, one of the original advocates of a three-year tax cut, upbraided David A. Stockman, the Office of Management and Budget director, and Murray L. Weidenbaum, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, saying they were too ready to compromise the president's program.

Archibald MacLeish, 89, Poet, Dramatist, Pulitzer Winner, Dies

By Alden Whisman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Archibald MacLeish, 89, poet, playwright, statesman, man of letters and three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize, died Tuesday night at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston after a short illness.

In the 1930s, Mr. MacLeish (the

At the same time Mr. MacLeish raised his voice as Nazi Germany threatened the world with war. He offended some fellow writers by accusing them of preaching pacifism to "a generation which would be obliged to face the threat of fascism in its adult years."

He also turned to philosophical and religious questions in "J.B.," a verse drama based on the Book of Job, for which he won his third Pulitzer Prize. (His first two were for poetry.)



Archibald MacLeish

OBITUARIES

oame is pronounced MacLeish) not only championed the common people but he also seemed to want to write for them. His "Panic: Play in Verse," which had some harsh words for bankers, was staged before a group of workers and unemployed. They responded so enthusiastically that he said: "Now I have found my audience."

Gentleman Farmer

Outside his study Mr. MacLeish was the most gregarious of men. He was "Archie" even to acquaintances. In the latter part of his life he lived much of the year as a gentleman farmer in Conway, Mass., where he bought a home in 1920.

Born in Glenosco, Ill., he was the son of Andrew and Martha Hillard MacLeish. Andrew was a Glaswegian who settled in Chicago and became a department store magnate. Archibald was sent east to the Hotchkiss School and to Yale, where he was graduated in 1915. He was on the swimming and football teams, edited a literary magazine and won a Phi Beta Kappa key.

He was already writing verse, but he also realized that poetry was unlikely to support him and Ada Hirschbeck, his childhood sweetheart, whom he married in 1916. He entered the Harvard Law School and took his degree in 1919 at the head of his class. His student days were interrupted by World War I, in which he served as a field artillery captain.

Meanwhile, in 1917, "Tower of Ivory," a collection of poems he had written as an undergraduate, was published by the Yale University Press.

After the war Mr. MacLeish practiced law from 1920 to 1923 in Boston, then took his wife and two children to Europe. For the next five years he lived in France, and briefly, in Persia.

Expatriate Coteries

He quickly became a part of the literary coterie of American expatriates that revolved around Gertrude Stein and that included T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Thornton Wilder, Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

The major fruit of these years was "The Hamlet of A. MacLeish," published in 1928 to considerable acclaim.

He returned to the United States in 1928 but set off after a few months for Mexico, where, by pack mule, he retraced the route of Cortes from San Juan de Ulua to Tenochtitlan. The result was "Cocquistador," a long poem that

In 1939 he was appointed Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard. His second Pulitzer Prize was awarded in 1953 for "Collected Poems, 1917-1952." The book also won the Bollingen Prize and the National Book Award.

Gerardo Roxas

NEW YORK (NYT) — Gerardo Roxas, 58, president of the Philippines Liberal Party and a long-time critic of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, died Monday.

He narrated the Conquest of Mexico through the eyes of a Spanish soldier. Published in 1932, the poem won him a wide audience and his first Pulitzer Prize.

His nine years at Fortune magazine, then sort of a gadfly to the business world, coincided with the Depression. At the same time he was also articulating his concepts in poetry in such works as "Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City," "1933" and "Public Speech."

In 1938 he became, for a year, the first adviser to the Nieman Fellowship which provide a year of paid leave at Harvard for journalists.

In 1939, President Roosevelt appointed him librarian of Congress, a post to which he was confirmed by the Senate after some debate over his politics. In his five years there, he reorganized the library, began a permanent film collection and instituted a Slavic section.

Concurrently, from 1941 to 1944, during World War II, he served as director of the Office of Facts and Figures and then as assistant director of the Office of War Information.

In 1944-45 Mr. MacLeish was assistant secretary of state for cultural affairs, a post in which he helped to plan Unesco. He was chairman of the U.S. delegation to its first conference in 1946.

In 1949 he was appointed Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard. His second Pulitzer Prize was awarded in 1953 for "Collected Poems, 1917-1952." The book also won the Bollingen Prize and the National Book Award.

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Tentative Accord Reached at Talks on Sea Law

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Delegates writing a treaty for the seas achieved a significant breakthrough when they tentatively agreed on a plan to divide the mineral wealth of the oceans.

But after 10 hours of closed-door debate Monday and Tuesday, they failed to agree on the size of the sites that mining groups could exploit.

The preliminary accord Tuesday provides for the United States and other Western industrial powers to gain the major share of the cobalt, manganese, copper and nickel to be mined on the ocean floor during the next 30 years. That was a goal of the Reagan administration.

But the Western negotiators were compelled to compromise, and so-called pioneer sites were also reserved for Japan, the Soviet Union, India and an enterprise run by a global authority.

This accord was reached by 14 of the 20 nations that have been meeting privately for 10 days under Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, president of the Law of the Sea conference. This group now must win the approval of the rest of the 150 countries taking part.

So far, the task has taken eight years.

Apart from the problem of the size of the mine sites, there are several other major issues still unresolved. And it is still not clear whether the United States will sign the treaty. Within the Reagan administration, sides have said, there are officials who oppose any global authority over seabed mining.

They want the United States and other industrial powers to work out their own arrangements for harvesting the trillions of dollars of metallic nodules lying in the Pacific, beyond any nation's waters.

Japan Against West

The issue of the mining area has Japan, backed by some African nations, pitted against the Western powers, who want to explore 60,000 square miles (about 150,000 square kilometers) and produce commercially on half this amount of land. The Japanese, fearing that the West will grab the choicest sites before Tokyo is ready to produce, propose limiting each exploration area to 23,400 square miles, with half that for actual mining.

The sea treaty embraces much more than the mining of metal. It assures oil and gas companies the right to drill 350 miles (560 kilometers) off their national coasts. It gives each country's fishermen an exclusive zone of 200 miles.

Above all, navies and air forces will enjoy unhindered passage through more than 100 critical straits and the right to pass within 12 miles of any nation's shore. The Soviet Union and the United States, with the world's largest sea and air fleets, would be the principal beneficiaries of this provision.

Sunday in Moscow, the Russians issued a decree matching the laws of the industrial states to permit seabed mining if no treaty emerges. According to diplomats, that move was seen by the Third World as a threat and helped spur Tuesday's accord.

An all-French consortium gets a fifth site. The United States wants to limit the pioneers to these five, fearing that additional concerns would curb the allowable output of this group. The treaty imposes a ceiling on the tonnage taken from the sea in one year in order to maintain metals prices.

But Western delegates calculated that mining by Japan, the Soviet Union, India and the global enterprise would lag behind the first five. The nations hope to begin commercial mining in 1995.

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France, Italy Propose Floor for Wine Prices

By Robert R. Hargrave
New York Times Service

LUXEMBOURG — France and Italy demanded minimum guaranteed prices for their wine producers Wednesday as part of a farm price package, but other countries said the idea could create a permanent European Economic Community "wine lake."

At a meeting of EEC farm ministers, France and Italy insisted on new aid for wine growers hit by a decline in consumption.

They proposed a requirement that surplus wine be distilled into industrial alcohol when the stock level exceeded the equivalent of 17-months consumption. They also demanded a minimum guaranteed price for producers that would be higher than the current price of many cheap Italian wines.

In a fight between France and Italy over wine last summer, French winegrowers destroyed large quantities of cheap, imported Italian wine. In an effort to defuse the sporadic "wine wars" that have marred EEC relations since then, the EEC Commission has suggested distillation of additional wine as one possible solution.

But Britain and West Germany, backed by Denmark and the Netherlands, balked Wednesday at the French and Italian demands, citing cost reasons.

In what emerged as a clear North-South split over basic EEC policy, West German Agriculture Minister Joseph Ertl said it would be unacceptable to introduce permanent market intervention for wine at a time when the community was trying to reduce automatic price support for other products.

At the Buchanan-Smith, deputy British agriculture minister, said the proposals could cause the wine surplus to become permanent. "Surely what we ought to be doing is to try to get rid of the existing structural surplus," he said.

France has insisted that wine prices should be included in an agreement that is now being negotiated on 1982-83 prices for the EEC's 8 million farmers.

These negotiations have been complicated by British demands that it should get returns on its annual payments to the EEC budget.

Delays in deciding 1982-83 prices came under sharp attack from the EEC farmers' union Wednesday. The group contended that farmers were losing millions of dollars a week because of the delay.

Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens had expressed hope that Britain would soften its stand in view of the support given by the community in the Falkland Islands crisis but British officials made clear that they saw no link between the two issues.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Thursday, April 22, 1982

For All Parties, More Is at Stake Than Islands

A Principle That Needs Defending

By James Reston

A Splendid Little War?

By William Pfaff

The Generals in Turkey

It is fairly obvious what Turkey's generals want from Bülent Ecevit, who was three times premier and is his country's best-known democrat. They want him to say everything he has been dandy in Ankara since the junta dissolved Parliament in 1980. They would like him to say that Turkey is still "not ready" for self-rule.

But Ecevit cannot and will not — to his honor and to Ankara's shame. Having just served three months in prison, Ecevit now faces a sentence of five years for allegedly giving an interview to a Norwegian newspaper. He denies giving any interviews in the last month. But suppose he has spoken. Is Turkey's security so fragile that no negative echoes are allowed, even among the fjords?

When the generals took command, they made the credible claim that democracy was menaced by terrorism. With the help of martial law, the violence ebbed. They also asserted,

less credibly, that only military rule could end Turkey's roaring inflation and industrial stagnation. The economy has perked up a bit, thanks in part to generous loans from Turkey's allies, but at the cost of censorship and the jailing of trade unionists.

The West's help was given on the understanding that Turkey's junta meant to restore democracy. It now appears that the generals want something that looks like democracy but without the inconvenience of parties or politicians. It is the kind of double-talk one expects from that other junta, in Warsaw.

Democrats in Turkey apparently believe it is worth a jail sentence to say as much. But the Reagan administration will not say anything out loud about the generals' broken promises — and can produce little evidence that private pressure works. All the more reason for democrats elsewhere to speak out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Caribbean Maneuvering

The Reagan administration is proceeding toward negotiations with Nicaragua in a strange way. Having renewed its offer to discuss the eight points it raised last summer, the administration is holding back from opening talks. Officials suggest it would help if the Sandinistas stewed in their juice a bit more and even if they worried whether Washington might be aiding their political foes. Until the United States can verify that Managua's support for the guerrillas in El Salvador slows, it is said, the administration will simply "study" the scene.

A similar twist is evident in the administration's dealings with Cuba. Evidently dissatisfied with their contacts with the Reagan team so far, the Cubans have been reaching out to other Americans to advertise a readiness for wide-ranging negotiations; and they have reportedly dropped their longtime insistence that the United States start by ending its general embargo on trade with Havana. In seeming response, the administration this week took up one of the few pieces of slack in the embargo by reimposing certain currency restrictions — a move likely to cut travel to Cuba by American tourists and businessmen. The reason given was to reduce Cuba's earnings "at a time when Cuba is actively sponsoring armed violence against our friends and allies."

There is the hint of a pattern in the official reaction to the interest in negotiations ex-

pressed by the two Marxist regimes. The United States appears to be setting as something of a precondition — the end of military-aid operations — what one might have expected to be on the table in talks. The Reagan administration is raising the ante in a way that seems almost calculated to embarrass those in the Nicaraguan and Cuban leaderships who may have argued in favor of giving negotiations a try.

There is a rationale for playing hard to get. It is that the Nicaraguan and Cuban regimes are on the ropes and that the United States can get a better deal by pushing hard; meanwhile, those regimes must be disabused of the notion that they can play the harmonica of American public opinion and wring concessions from the American government for free. If this is the administration's tactic, however, it is not using it very smoothly. It risks conveying the impression that it would prefer negotiations to fail so that a harder policy could then be tried.

We trust that the administration has nothing like that in mind. Such is the history of tension and misunderstanding between the United States and the two Caribbean places that no one can be sanguine about negotiations. Surely, however, the administration is not so lacking in confidence or capacity that it cannot sit down with Managua and Havana and give talks a fair chance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letters**Scornful**

Regarding the review of Jonathan Schell's "The Fate of the Earth" (HT, April 13): From John Leonard's scornful review one might conclude that it is silly to argue against nuclear annihilation because all the arguments have already been proposed. So let's forget about it, shall we?

THOMAS AITKEN.

Americans

Regarding "A Reshuffled America Is Forgetting Europe" (HT, April 13): European affairs are no longer the only foreign affairs of interest to Americans, and thus take up a smaller portion of the total attention given to non-domestic events. But I believe that we Americans are paying more attention than formerly to international matters — imported products and entertainment, foreign relations in politics and trade. To say that America is forgetting Europe would seem to be an exaggeration.

WILLIAM B. STEIN.

No to Exile

Regarding the front-page report (HT, March 24) that Lech Walesa has refused an offer to leave Poland with his family: Gen. Jaruzelski had previously been reported to have made a similar offer to the almost 4,000 Solidarity activists languishing in prison or detention centers. The preposterous scheme to get rid of the entire Solidarity leadership brings out in bold relief the real purpose of martial law.

In spite of moral and physical pressures, the detained leaders reject the exile offer, showing their courage and resolve. Criminals would probably snatch at such a chance, but Walesa and his freely

elected fellow leaders of the independent labor movement are not criminals but patriots.

Jaruzelski must be condemned by the civilized world and especially by the international labor movement. International conventions, of which Poland is a signatory, guarantee workers the right to establish and join organizations of their own choosing. Surely Poland's continued membership in the International Labor Organization should be made subject to its adherence to international agreements.

The situation in Poland calls for prompt, united and determined action by the West, as well as by appropriate international bodies. Jaruzelski is gambling on the West's procrastination.

W. ZACHARISIEWICZ.

Marbella, Spain.

Cousins

Regarding "International Law and the Falklands" (HT, April 13): William Pfaff has his facts wrong. The man appointed to govern the Malvinas Islands is not Gen. Luciano Benjamin Menéndez (an ultra-nationalist alleged to have abetted death squads as commander of the 3d Army Corps in Córdoba) but a cousin, Gen. Mario Menéndez, about whom little is known.

The error invalidates the writer's argument that "if Argentina were not a military dictatorship and did not appoint such men to such posts, what has happened might be tolerable."

JORGE VARTPARANIAN.

Buenos Aires.

More Falklands

President Reagan has failed to join in the economic and political sanctions against Argentina that Britain and other European countries have imposed. America must remember this failure the next time it looks to the Europeans for support of sanctions that it wishes to impose.

J.W. BOURNE.

Newbury, England.

Regarding "Britannia Awakened at Sunset" (HT, April 13): Throughout most of her span, AL-

bion has never fought without the aid of allies. Even with them, dragging of feet before the fray was actually entered has absorbed much of England's time, as evidenced by the military help that Poland, Norway, Denmark and Finland received in the last great Unpleasantness.

When, in 1961, a British naval vessel was dispatched to quell Captain Juan Manuel Gaitano's mutiny on board the Portuguese passenger liner Santa Maria, her majesty's ship predictably "ran out of gas." If some such tactic could be employed now by that armada creeping toward the Falklands, British pomposity would not be the cause of an awful lot of bloody noses.

ERIC ERTMAN.

Copenhagen.

The Falklands crisis, which should have been settled many years ago in a more peaceful climate, brings to mind the advice of Lao-tse in 500 B.C.: "In the governance of empires, big things must be dealt with while they are still small, and then big things need never be dealt with."

FELIX GREENE.

London.

On Austria

The special supplement on Austria (HT, March 23) has many Austrians wondering whether it was lack of information or lack of fairness which produced this one-sided, bleak picture of the state of the Austrian economy. Thus, David Herzig sees Austrian bankers and businessmen shaking in their boots at the fear of a crisis like that of the 1930s. Surely this specter haunts all Western Europe today, but Herzig forgets to add that Austria, with an unemployment rate of 2.4 percent in 1981 and an expected rate of no more than 3.2 percent in 1982, is further away from that dreadful watermark than almost any other European country. A look at OECD reports on Austria, including the most recent one, suffices to correct the overly pessimistic impression conveyed by this supplement.

MARIA MAERZ.

Vienna.

WASHINGTON — President Reagan keeps trying to charm Britain and Argentina into a compromise over the Falkland Islands, as if there were no differences between the aggressors and the defenders. But there is a problem beyond the Falklands.

In a brief news conference while the Royal Navy was approaching Argentine waters, the president praised Secretary of State Haig for a "magnificent effort" to arrange a compromise, and said the United States would try "to continue the mediation process."

Considering the failure so far of Haig's "magnificent effort," it's odd that the president didn't come out clear and strong against the military conquest of these islands by the Argentine generals.

For this may be the only thing at this late date that might avoid a war in the South Atlantic, and to restrain the use of force to settle political controversies vital to U.S. interests elsewhere.

Much more is at stake than the Falklands. There are conflicts over territory and sovereignty all over the world: in divided Germany, in divided Korea, along the Asian border between China and the Soviet Union, in Sinai between Israel and Egypt, in Kashmir between India and Pakistan, and even in Canada over the independence of French-speaking Quebec.

The United States can be even-handed about who has "sovereignty" over the Falklands, or what should be done with the conflict between the Russians and Japan

over the Russian occupation of the Kurile Islands chain, or who has the best claim in the innumerable border disputes between the new nations of Africa.

But on the use of military force to settle these questions, as the Argentine government has done in the Falklands, there is general agreement that it would lead to chaos and maybe to world war.

In the first place, the United States is bound by treaty under the United Nations Charter to oppose the use or threat of military force to settle international disputes, and even if the United Nations doesn't have the authority to sustain this principle, it is in the interest of the United States to do so.

The Reagan administration has been confused and selective in applying this principle. With good reason, it has condemned Moscow for using force to achieve its political objectives in Afghanistan, and for using the Cubans to apply force in Africa, and for applying indirect threats of military intervention in Poland.

At the same time, it has been hesitant to condemn Israel for bombing the nuclear facilities in Iraq, or taking over the Golan Heights, or using force against the Arabs on the West Bank, and while it murmurs against this use of force, it continues to finance Israeli policies it opposes.

Accordingly, there is now confusion even among the allies about whether the United States can be relied upon to defend the principle of opposing the use of force to set-

tle international disputes. For example, The Economist in London, which used to be on Reagan's side, wondered the other day about the consequences of his amiable evenhandedness in the face of Argentina's aggression in the Falklands.

This "have-it-both-ways" inconsistency on the part of the United States, The Economist said, "will lose British popular support for America's nuclear policies and deployment, and for its European, NATO and its Soviet policies."

There is perhaps still time before a naval clash in the South Atlantic for the administration to defend the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, but so far Reagan has not got around to thinking about it or even to considering what the British will do if they are humiliated by Argentina and abandoned by the United States. For the weaker they are, the prouder they get, and the more likely they are to fight.

"It is a curious fact about the British Islanders," Churchill wrote in "The Gathering Storm." "They hate drills but have never been invaded for nearly a thousand years. For as danger comes nearer and grows, they have become progressively less nervous; when it is imminent, they are fierce; when it is mortal, they are fearless. These habits have led them into some very narrow scrapes."

The British are in a scrape and are wondering whether they really have the support of the American president in Washington.

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PARIS — When the Falkland Islands crisis broke out, most of the serious London papers were deeply defeatist about the outcome. They criticized the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher for its belated, and quite gloomily about Argentine air strength, the distances involved, the uselessness of the islands to Britain, the stubbornness of the islanders in refusing to become Argentine.

The Observer wrote that any attempt to recover the islands "surely must" be ruled out, and that with U.S. help the best Britain could expect would be "a compromise which gave the islanders the best deal available under Argentine sovereignty."

The Public

The press was out of touch with public opinion. The public in Britain overwhelmingly supports military action to recover the islands. Eighty-three percent of those polled for The Economist in mid-April supported the naval expedition already dispatched; 67 percent supported an invasion of the islands. In a Gallup Poll for the Sunday Telegraph, 61 percent were for attacks on Argentine ships in Falkland waters. One-fifth to one-fourth, in the two polls, were ready to invade Argentina itself.

What the public wants undoubtedly is just what the United States enjoyed in 1898, at the expense of Spain — "a splendid little war."

John Hay, the U.S. ambassador in London, wrote to Col. Theodore

Roosevelt of the Rough Riders, soon to become the 26th president of the United States: "It has been a splendid little war begun with the highest motives, carried on with magnificence, intelligence and spirit, favored by that fortune which loves the brave."

Mrs. Thatcher could surely imagine nothing better to hear a few weeks from now.

The fortunes of her government depend upon the fortunes of war — or of an intervening diplomacy. But for the British people, something much more important has been invoked, touching upon the sources of national self-respect. After nearly 50 years of frustration, declining power, the humiliations imposed by the loss of industrial competitiveness and, thereby, of national influence, the British people would appear to see in this affair something like a last chance — or a new chance.

They have to do this right. The issues are clear and the cause is just, or as just as such causes ever are. The enemy government, is morally repugnant. The military test is formidable, but there is no reason why it should not be mastered. The preoccupation of the Argentine Army, as an Argentine officer concedes, has been with putting down internal subversion. "We don't think much in terms of conventional war," he said. "We have no history of warfare."

The Royal Navy, on the other hand, is "une malon sérieuse" (a serious outfit), as a French naval observer wrote the other day. It has centuries behind it. This retired admiral, Antoine Sanguinetti, went on to say something else, of the Argentine: "It is a struggle to rape and torture, but armed thereby lose their souls. To fight on the field of combat demands a certain purity which the Argentine forces have lost."

Emotion

Possibly a Gallic and romantic view, or perhaps not. It remains that serving British officers have experienced one or another kind of action, from Korea and Malaya to Aden and Belfast, over most of the last 30 years. They ought to know how to do what they have been given to do in the Falklands, if the affair does come to a test of arms.

The emotion which has been evoked among the ordinary British is a political datum of the first importance — this belligerence, ever bloodthirsty, beyond that of English elites. It provides a lesson in how important war really is to national life, as well as to national identity — to the formation and sustaining of national spirit.

Commentators talk often enough of dictators distracting their people from internal troubles through foreign adventures. This is exactly what General Gaitano has done for Argentina. It works. The Argentine people, who were in the streets by the thousands to protest against the military junta's policies a few days before the Falklands invasion, were out in greater thousands a few days later to celebrate the Falklands conquest.

Collective, primitive emotion is at work, the aroused emotion of the group, the pack, the people, the tribe, the nation, the state, but also out to conquer, to prevail. It is an instinct of survival, pre-civilized, primordial, but at the core of civilized community as well. It is this which drives people to collective effort and collective success in peace as well as war. What else lies behind Japan's immense national efforts, or those of the Europeans rebuilding society after the world wars? In peace or war, nations search for collective fulfillment, collective predominance.

Dangerous

Primitive emotion is dangerous, which is precisely why human intelligence is tempted to surround and blunt emotion with convention and procedure, to rationalize it in so many ways.

Britain has not been a successful nation since the war. It has looked for national redefinition and has not really found it. Externally it has looked for a new role in the supposed special relationship with the United States that the latter has never been prepared to concede. It looked for a role first in rejecting Europe and then in grudging acceptance of Europe. It still has not found what it wants and what it has needed.

Now, perhaps ephemerally, there is national unity on an external issue. It is unity with potentially anti-American forces. The United States' role in the Falklands matter has provoked a great deal of resentment. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mediation notwithstanding, the actions and comments of President Ronald Reagan and United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick have seemed to convey, as one London writer says, "all the devious moral ambiguity of the American approach to Vichy France in the early days of the Second World War."

The unity that Britain has found is a moral unity — in, of all things, the rescue of 1,800 islanders from the hands of Latin American dictators. Can this be serious? It is just possible that it is.

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Farm Aid and International Darwinism

By Jean Mayer

BOSTON — Since World War II, the United States has been the world's bulwark against famine. In the eyes of many foreigners, and in those of many Americans, this has made up for the shortcomings they have seen and continue to see in American foreign policy. But now Washington has turned its back on American humane values and on the poorest of its neighbors.

Engulfed in a wave of social Darwinism, America devotes only 0.27 percent of its gross national product to food and development aid, in comparison to France's 0.62 percent, West Germany's 0.43 percent, Canada's 0.42 percent and Britain's 0.34 percent.

The United States is still especially qualified to take the lead in agricultural aid and development programs. Americans invented land grant colleges, agricultural extension services and rural credit. They are foremost in agricultural research, have the world's most efficient farmers and export by far the largest amount of food.

Proponents of the "freebooter ethic" assure us that the rescue effort would be wasteful. They argue that some countries are so poor, so dependent, so heedless of their own overpopulation that it is against America's best interests and theirs to try to save them. They will drown us all, we are told.

Nonsense. The fear that population will outstrip food production has recurred periodically since Thomas R. Malthus essayed the "Principle of Population" in 1798. In reality, the rate of population growth is almost zero in the developed countries, declining in most of Asia and decreasing slowly in Latin America and Africa. The best estimate is that world population will stabilize by

the year 2100. The deceleration is clearly linked to contraceptive services often made available by foreign aid, and to higher expectations for one's children that social and economic aid programs encourage.

The availability of food per person is probably somewhat greater today than 20 years ago. Total production is far more than enough to prevent famine and even malnutrition — if the food were better distributed. More food is needed to feed the world's expanding population, partly because local production must keep pace with local population, and partly because, as more people grow richer, their consumption of animal products increases, which in turn means they use much more grain. In America, for example, 90 percent of the grain not exported is used for feed, not food.

Of course there will always be local needs for food relief, but a few hundred thousand tons of the 1.5 billion tons or so that the world produces are usually enough. The most serious recent famine occurred in Bangladesh during the 1973-74 world food crisis. That country needed to import 3 million tons of grain, which is the amount the United States uses annually to make beer.

Progress in Asia has been considerable in the last 10 years, in part because of foreign aid. India, a net exporter of grain, possesses some 20 million to 25 million tons of reserves. Pakistan also has achieved an approximate balance, and even Bangladesh, the world's so-called basket case, has managed to reduce its food imports despite its continued high rate of population increase.

Triage — the process by which aid donors would decide that they could save some countries but would write off others — presupposes far better predictions of future economic development than we can make.

Fifty years ago, the impoverished Arabian Peninsula would have been dismissed as hopeless; today it floats in money. Pessimists also consistently underestimate the effects of advances in technology. Genetic engineering is rapidly opening up new vistas in agriculture — in resistance to disease, adaptation of existing crops to difficult climatic conditions, and entirely new crops.

With American help, the developing countries can become self-sufficient in agriculture. Of course, technical assistance costs money. It is fashionable to say that you don't solve problems by throwing money at them. Yet medical surveys have shown that in the last 10 years the major U.S. domestic food assistance programs started after the 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health have essentially eliminated malnutrition caused by poverty. Foreign aid programs could do the same on a global scale.

If the United States ceases to see itself as a source of agricultural assistance, it will lose both an essential instrument of international leadership and an important source of pride.

The writer, president of Tufts University in Medford, Mass., headed the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health in 1969 and was vice chairman and then acting chairman of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger from 1973 to 1980. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Defense in Europe: A Preference for 'Maybe'

By Maxwell D. Taylor

WASHINGTON — A recent study, "Nuclear Weapons and the Atlantic Alliance," by four distinguished former U.S. officials, is unusual in several ways. Not the least is the fact that a committee has been capable of such coherent and thought-provoking treatment of so complex a subject.

Despite its complexity, a close reading reveals that the core issue is comparatively simple. Is there any situation in which the security of the NATO alliance would benefit from the first use of nuclear weapons or the threat thereof?

Under current alliance policy, the answer would be "maybe." The authors of the study would say "never," and adopt a declaratory policy to that effect. I propose to examine the relative merits of these two positions, hereafter referred to as policies A and B.

In making a comparison, merit can best be measured by the degree of assurance that each of the contending policies offers of convincing the Soviet Union of the unprofitability of any form of military attack on NATO.

Policy A has three means for accomplishing this, of which the first two are the defensive capability of alliance conventional forces and the availability of a large arsenal of nuclear weapons. Policy B ranges from those of ordinary artillery to more than a thousand miles, if the alliance gets the Pershing-2 missile as currently planned. The third means resides in the strategic arsenal of the United States, long regarded as a protective umbrella that allowed NATO the luxury of maintaining inferior conventional forces, but now often deemed less reliable since the Soviets have achieved approximate strategic parity with the United States.

Policy B would remove completely the protection afforded by nuclear weapons, both theater and strategic, except in response to a first use by the Soviets. Thus, the security of NATO would depend exclusively on its conventional forces, since the Warsaw Pact forces, generally conceded to be actually or potentially superior, would have no reason to resort to nuclear weapons. In compensation, Policy B proposes a large increase in ready conventional forces to which the United States would be expected to contribute.

Which of these two policies is more likely to deter a Soviet attack? Before responding we should first estimate the gains that Moscow leaders might hope to derive from an attack and the adverse factors that might dim that hope. I

would say that the hoped-for gains would include the dissolution of the military threat represented by NATO and the absorption of Western Europe into the Soviet political-economic system along with the scientific achievements, advanced technology and industrial skills of the conquered nations.

If these are the desired gains, which considerations must restrain the Soviet Union from resorting to military means to obtain them? In the first place, their leaders would surely hesitate from fear of such consequences as the losses likely to be inflicted on their invading forces, the unavoidable damage to local industries and related economic assets and the ever-present possibility of escalation to strategic warfare with America.

Beyond these, there are two other, quite different deterrent factors: the uncertain reaction of the satellite countries to a war with NATO, and the existence of other, less dangerous ways whereby Moscow might gain its objectives in the West without a fight.

Now we should be ready to compare the deterrent possibilities of policies A and B. Both have defects. In the case of A, the deterrent asset represented by theater nuclear weapons is curtailed by the uncertainty of the users as to the reliability and effects of these weapons. Also, the timeliness of their availability is uncertain, given the complex procedures that NATO authorities must follow in authorizing their use. Finally, for a variety of reasons discussed below, the present NATO conventional forces have too many visible weaknesses to serve as an effective deterrent. Not a very high total score for policy A.

But Policy B is even less reassuring. Its deterrent value depends almost entirely on its ability to rectify the shortcomings of the current NATO forces and to do so fairly soon. Unfortunately, the nature and number of these shortcomings make timely rectification most difficult, if not impossible. The trouble dates back to 1966, when President de Gaulle withdrew France from military NATO and obliged the United States to roll up the long line of communications stretching from Bordeaux to the American sector in southern West Germany. Since then, NATO has had no communications zone of adequate depth behind its combat troops, and the U.S. forces have had to depend on supply

lines to northern ports such as Bremerhaven and Antwerp, running dangerously close to the probable battlefield.

With the passage of time, the increase in Soviet air and naval strength has rendered vulnerable the principal NATO ports and airfields through which U.S. supplies and reinforcements must pass. In the aggregate, these adverse logistical factors justify a conviction, which I share, that a sustained conventional defense is not possible by the NATO forces currently available or likely to become so as the result of the buildup contemplated under policy B.

There is considerable question about the feasibility of such a buildup. For 30 years or more, political and military leaders of the United States have vainly begged, coaxed and badgered their European colleagues into taking measures that policy B now assumes to be acceptable. But current political and economic conditions in the NATO countries suggest no such response.

Uncertainty

It is hardly news that I emerge from this comparison in favor of staying with the present policy of "maybe" rather than adopting one of "never." The preservation of uncertainty in the minds of hostile leaders is always an important advantage. With Policy A, the Soviets can be kept in worried uncertainty about a number of things — use of theater or strategic weapons, their effects if used, and the likelihood of escalation to strategic warfare. No such advantages accrue under Policy B, which, by proclaiming "no first use" under any circumstances, removes their uncertainties and allows Soviet commanders to mass forces for attack without fear of sudden obliteration.

There is one eventuality that might change my present view. If the member nations of NATO were to receive this proposal as first use with unexpected enthusiasm, and display a genuine willingness to make the sacrifices implicit in the heavy cost of a large military buildup, such conduct would indicate a restored unity of purpose that would be most encouraging to both sides of the Atlantic.

I must not fail to mention another encouraging consideration to raise our spirits regardless of which policy is chosen. It is the fact that the Soviets have several safer ways to accomplish their goals in Western Europe without needing to risk a military attack. They may resort, and already have, to such measures as the economic seduction of America's allies by tempting deals such as the Siberian gas pipeline, the use of East-West trade to obtain the products of Western technology, the covert incitement of peace movements in the West, occasional threats directed at West Berlin, and various ploys to exploit European dependence on Middle East oil — all this to the tune of blaring anti-American propaganda.

The writer was the U.S. Army chief of staff from 1955 to 1959 and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1962 to 1964.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

April 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago**1907: Revolutionaries in Persia**

ST. PETERSBURG — The continuation of disorders in Persia near the Russian frontier, which threatens the tranquility of the Russian province of Yerevan, is causing serious anxiety in government circles here. According to the latest dispatches, Sardar Khanat Makin was forced to flee by the Revolutionary party and has taken refuge on Russian territory. His palace, with all its famous treasures, was plundered by the mob. The Russian Minister of War had ordered the garrison of Nahichevan to be reinforced. The Novoe Vremya publishes a sensational article openly accusing the Dragoman of the British Legation in Tehran of fomenting troubles with the hope that they will spread to Russian territory.

1932: Germany 'More Dangerous'

PARIS — An editorial in the Herald reads: "An examination of the maladjustment and disorder of our western world today leads the student inescapably to Germany. It is a danger center to whomsoever is related to it, financially, commercially or politically. Germany is drifting into such a state of material and spiritual demoralization that all who deal with it must exercise the same precautions of self-defense as though they were in contact with a victim of contagious disease. Germany in its day of weakness, in its leaderless and dispirited malingering, is more dangerous to Europe than it ever was, for neither it nor its neighbor can foretell the next outbreak of ruthless thought or action."

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Herald Tribune

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INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS

France's Former African Colonies Retain Close Military and Monetary Ties to Paris

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

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Two years have alleviated only some of the tensions and little of the stigma.

In the Dade County Jail, the Mariel refugees are segregated. "Riots, fights — we've got to keep them apart," said a jail official, Capt. Kevin Hickey. "These people will fight blacks, whites, other Cubans. Just a bad bunch."

At the jail, already overcrowded, the Mariels made a bad situation worse. Hundreds of prisoners now sleep on mattresses on the floor. The average Marielito now in the Dade jail is there for the third time, a recent survey shows.

René Cruz, who has been charged with aggravated battery, has been in the Dade jail since before. The bootleg freed him from a Cuban jail and a family he says he did not want. "Fidel has my wife now, and he can take care of her," Mr. Cruz said.

Armando Sobrado, in the Dade jail for the fourth time, says he would prefer to return to Havana. "I've tried to get help from the other Cubans, but they always have some excuse," he said.

He said Miami relatives rebuffed his wife because she is black. "My family told me I can come into their house, but she can't, like we have no feelings, no pride."

Many of the Mariel refugees tell of exploitation.

At Domino Park, a tiny concrete corner in the heart of Little Havana, old men are tarried over the game boards. They are now joined by the unemployed. Candido Vaz, 65, says he quit his job washing dishes in a Cuban restaurant because it paid less than \$100 a week. "I came from Cuba to keep from being cheated, and I'm not going to be cheated here," he said.

Tales of Discrimination

Across from Domino Park is an employment office, and Siró del Castillo, its assistant director, says discrimination against the Mariels is rife. "The older Cuban community feels the Mariel refugees have destroyed their good image, their history of success," he said. "So now if they have a job [to offer], they'll tell us, 'Don't send us anyone from Mariel.'"

He said that in the want ads in Latin newspapers, "even the factory and construction jobs require English. That's just a polite way to discriminate against the Mariels."

Refugees commonly complain about being paid less than \$10 a day for picking vegetables in the fields west of Miami. Women say they receive as little as \$3 for cleaning homes in Little Havana.

"Basically, these are people without skills," said John Hill, a labor market analyst. "What are they going to do?"

Some of the unskilled have turned en-



Palace guards in Libreville, Gabon, wear uniforms patterned on the old French Army.

tees the convertibility of the CFA franc — a currency used in many former French colonies countries in Africa — so that Paris imposes fiscal restraint and retains influence in the economic life of its former possessions. (CFA stands for African Financial Community.)

While the relationship has, by and large, run smoothly, it is not without critics, and the advent of Socialist rule in Paris, under President François Mitterrand, has raised questions about how the Socialist Party will reconcile the ideals it espoused while in opposition with the realities of government.

Those ideals have led the Socialist Party, in the past, to voice concern about human rights violations in such countries as Zaire and Guinea and about the nature of French military assistance that cements some African governments in power. The ideals, however, collide with a powerful, mercantile sense of economic self-interest in France, where commerce with Africa accounts for 11 percent of total trade.

"The Socialists have displayed a certain amount of resilience in adjusting their dogma," said one U.S. diplomat in Africa. "Mitterrand is quite sincere about wishing to replace the personalized relationships that [former President Valéry] Giscard d'Estaing maintained with African leaders with relationships on a state-to-state basis. There is a desire to see greater democratic practice, but that's where the resilience comes in."

There is a strong interdependence between France and its former colonies but, Western economists say, it is the Africans who stand to lose most from a breach in the relationship.

The Socialist victory in France sent a shudder through many of the former French colonies countries, prompting Mr. Mitterrand to give assurances that existing commitments would be honored, despite earlier Socialist Party calls for a renegotiation of French defense agreements with African nations. The decision to stick to previous agreements, coincidentally, also meant continued French involvement in a nuclear reactor in South Africa that the Socialists, in opposition, had criticized.

The French military involvement in Africa, created by agreements signed when former colonies became independent, also reflects a common concern between France and rightist West African nations about Libya. Mr. Mitterrand was influential in supporting a decision by the Organization of African Unity to send a peace force to Chad to replace the Libyans there last year.

The French military bases, from Bouar in the north of the Central African Republic, across to the Atlantic seaboard, assumed a greater, strategic significance in the light of Libya's feared expansionism in West Africa. At the same time, their traditional, if unofficial, role as supporters of African governments was reinforced.

The nub of the French relationship is economic. The Ivory Coast, for instance, buys 37 percent of its imports from France and the French own a third of the country's manufacturing industries. France is the country's largest aid donor and Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's government employs one third of the 12,000 technical experts sent to Africa by the government in Paris. "There are a number of West

African countries where, without the French, things would collapse," a Western European diplomat said.

But France also needs Africa. Twenty percent of its oil comes from West Africa, where the French stake in the petroleum industry is increasingly being challenged by the United States. France gets the bulk of its strategic minerals, such as cobalt and uranium, from Africa, while the overall economic pattern has provided a virtual extension of the French domestic market in France's favor. The 350,000 French in Africa, generally, live pretty well, while, back home, many of their countrymen are unemployed.

French overseas aid in 1980 totaled \$2.4 billion, and two thirds of that went to sub-Saharan Africa. But, as is often the case with development aid, much of it is recycled through a distant government's treasury and sent back to its source. Thus, much of French assistance is tied to the purchase of French goods, or, Western sources said, to the salary payments of French technical experts and advisers.

The development aid also nurtures a healthy market for the French. The French import bill from Africa in 1980 stood at around \$10 billion, but French exports to Africa were worth over \$12 billion, two thirds of this amount going to French-speaking Africa.

Trade is centered on the countries using the CFA franc. Most French-speaking nations, these days, are in deficit to the French Treasury, but the system maintains its advantages for both sides and has proved resilient enough to bear the strains of economic disasters in Chad and the Central African Republic. (Chad, Central African Republic, Togo, Niger, Cameroon, Benin, Gabon, the Congo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger and Senegal use the CFA franc. Fifty CFA francs equal one French franc.)

The deficit, a Western economist said, represents only a small fraction of France's overall wealth, while the convertibility of the currency — and the fiscal discipline accompanying France's support for it — have helped two French-speaking countries, the Ivory Coast and Cameroon, achieve economic successes. In both cases, the economist said, French technical assistance and advice has been a critical factor in the formulation of economic policy.

From the French viewpoint, according to a U.S. study, "unrestricted transferability of the CFA franc among the member states and France greatly assists French commercial interests, particularly in small and medium-sized transactions which tend to dominate commerce in this part of the world."

"The recycling of profits and remittances offsets much of the cost of French bilateral assistance to Ivory Coast," the study says.

A Western economist said: "Elsewhere in Africa, when you get into a financial bind, you just turn on the printing presses and print more money. You can't do that with the CFA franc."



Gu Li, a People's Daily reporter, reading a copy of the paper in his office.

Reporter's Exposés Get Official Backing in China

By Liu Heung Shing

The Associated Press

PEKING — "The people's reporter writes for the people," says the red silk banner above Gu Li's cluttered desk at the People's Daily.

Mr. Gu, 59, is China's most formidable reporter. As the top investigative journalist for the Communist Party's official newspaper, the towering, soft-spoken former army officer is one of the few reporters in China who can choose his own assignments and travel at will.

In 36 years of reporting, Mr. Gu has been indirectly but largely responsible for the firing of more than 15 powerful party officials in the provinces.

Most of his stories are exposés of unrighted wrongs dating from the Cultural Revolution, the 1966-76 period of chaos that now may be safely attacked. Mr. Gu was a victim of those times. He was forbidden to write. He was forced to do manual labor at the People's Daily, and he was followed constantly by an army guard.

Now he sifts through the most important of thousands of grievance letters, picking the most politically significant to follow up. For this he earns 180 yuan (\$93) a month, about as much as a vice minister in the government. But he has exceptional prestige, influence and access to secret information.

"It's not just me," Mr. Gu said in a recent interview. "People perceive me as a representative of the People's Daily — voice of the party Central Committee." As a senior party cadre, Mr. Gu can see documents restricted to Rank-12 cadres and above.

China has 20,000 reporters and editors at 382 newspapers, 99 radio and 38 television stations reaching an estimated 1 billion people. Recently, a new wave of investigative

journalism has swept China — with official sanction.

Almost every day brings new revelations of corruption or crime in high places. Sheer falsifying of news is out now, although selectivity remains in. Even the People's Daily admitted in a public self-criticism that it knowingly lied in the past.

"Our idea of a time element" — getting the news out quickly — "has to serve politics, and sometimes it is necessary to postpone publication of certain stories," Mr. Gu said.

Although the Chinese "applaud the American political reporting on Watergate," such an exposé would be unlikely here, Mr. Gu said.

"Serving politics sometimes does a disservice to the state," Mr. Gu said, citing an official decision in 1976 to delay reporting of the Tangshan earthquake in which 200,000 people died. "We were afraid to let foreigners see the disaster. As a result, we didn't seek international aid that would have helped us rebuild rapidly."

The capsizing of an oil rig in the Bohai Gulf in November, 1980, in which 72 persons died, was suppressed for eight months, until the foreign press heard of it. China's news reporters were unleashed only after senior officials apparently decided it was time to go after the "petroleum mafia" that was obstructing economic policy.

The result was a series in which two reporters, Chen Qi and Liu Funghe, traced causes of the disaster and found gross negligence. The oil minister was fired, a vice premier disciplined and others sent to jail.

Because Chinese reporters always are government functionaries, exposing wrongdoing sometimes is less important than effecting reform.

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Austria.....	Sch. 2,700.00	1,350.00	736.00	Mexico (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Belgium.....	B.Fr. 5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Morocco (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Netherlands.....	\$ 406.00	203.00	115.00
Canada (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Norway (air).....	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
Ceylon (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Pakistan (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air).....	D.Kr. 990.00	495.00	270.00	Polynesia, French (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
Egypt (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air).....	\$ 7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Ethiopia (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Romania (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Finland (air).....	F.M. 810.00	405.00	225.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00
France.....	F.Fr. 720.00	360.00	198.00	South America (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Germany.....	D.M. 360.00	180.00	100.00	Spain (air).....	\$ 12,600.00	6,300.00	3,520.00
Greece (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Sweden (air).....	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
Hungary (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Switzerland.....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
India (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Taiwan (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Iran (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	Turkey (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Ireland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	U.A.E. (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
Israel (air).....	\$ 248.00	124.00	69.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Italy.....	Lire 144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Japan (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
Kuwait (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00	Zaire (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
				Other Eur. Countr. (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00

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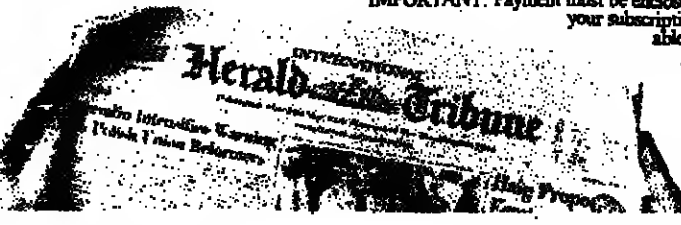
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New Shows From Old Lloyd Webber Discs

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A week of curious remnants, not least those of Andrew Lloyd Webber, who will doubtless soon be giving us his old laundry lists choreographed by Gillian Lynne. What we have at the Palace, in "Song and Dance," are in fact a couple of his old records, one of which, "Tell Me on a Sunday," was seen on television 15 months ago as a song cycle in performance by Marti Webb, while the other, "Variations," is perhaps most famous as the theme tune for commercial television's top-rated arts program, "The South Bank Show."

There is of course no fundamental reason why records should not be turned into shows (that was after all how both "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "Evita" came about) so long as the conversion is efficient; my objection here is that whereas in those two previous Lloyd Webber instances the records were given to immensely talented choreographic directors Jim Sharman and Harold Prince, who took them to pieces and put them back together again in totally original theatrical forms, on this occasion the plan has been considerably less ambitious.

Thus we get, for the "Song" half first of the evening, an onstage orchestra with Webb stationed on a revolving downstage podium solemnly belting her way through 20 numbers (not all different) as if in a recording studio, where at least an invited audience would not have been expected to pay. No attempt to open up the songs, provide much of a plot, introduce other characters; no attempt even to improve on Don Black's original lyrics, which are distinctly sub-Sondheim, as can be discovered by comparing the use of similar Hollywood-success and marital-failure themes in even so disastrous a Sondheim show as "Merrily We Roll Along."

Then, leaving Webb breathless at center stage, we go off for a long interval, and when we get back there is Wayne Sleep plus eight dancers doing some oddly nebulous sub-Jerome Robbins routines, many of which look as though they were cut from the out-of-

town tour of "West Side Story." Sleep seems perpetually determined to be a lovable dancing clown, apparently in everlasting audition for "Yankee Doodle Dandy," while his backup team all manage to look like Mia Farrow under water.

But at least this dance second half does seem to have found a natural dynamism of its own, and will doubtless appeal to the pop-ballet groupies who still can't get into "Cats." For the rest, it is to be hoped that when (as has just been announced) Lloyd Webber takes charge of the Old Vic as a home for the British musical, "Song and Dance" is the kind of show he will stage on Sunday nights for his friends rather than during the week for paying customers.

Another television spin-off is to be found at Drury Lane, where the four stars of the satirical "Not the Nine O'Clock News" are briefly to be seen live in "Not in Front of the Audience," a compilation of some of their classic sketches, plus a few new numbers of surprising inadequacy. The huge empty spaces of the Lane's stage are not in fact suited to what is generally very close-up material, and in an attempt to bridge the gaps some very good tight material (notably the Reagan press conference routine) has been blown up to bursting point and then, alas, beyond. The brilliantly written souvenir program would be funnier if there was not the uneasy feeling that the kind of rip-offs it castigates are also to be found within the very show it promotes.

Some far better revue sketches and some more thoughtful playing were to be found at the Lyric, Hammersmith, last week during an all-too-short visit by the Cambridge Footlights in their "Beyond the Footlights," an anthology of recent undergraduate material from the only university in the world that can boast a one-servant-family crisis center, a campaign for real cognac and a KGB student recruitment stall. It can now also boast a

lady called Emma Thompson who looks set for some sort of professional stage stardom.

Meanwhile, the Mayfair Theatre, which I have long thought a perfect and shamefully underused home for the kind of dinner or cabaret theater more familiar in Berlin and New York than London, now has a show called "Boogie" that is right for the space, though sadly not in many other respects.

The notion here seems to have been that as every decade from the 1940s through to the 1980s has produced its characteristic sister acts, from the Andrews through the McGuire and the Beverlys to the Shangri-las and the Fontaines, it might be fun to put them all together and see what develops.

Not a lot does, largely because three energetic but otherwise unimpressive performers (Leonie Hofmeyr, Sarah McNair and Michele Maxwell) seem uncertain whether they are supposed to be celebrating, commenting on or parodying the acts they recall. As a result, Stuart Hobbs' production veers from wartime newspaper stills projected on a screen to a rubber-gloved mockery of our own dear Beverly Sisters in a state of aimless animation. Taken comment, taken impersonation, a lot of screaming toward the end and overall a good idea gone wrong because nobody seems to have known how to follow it through.

Better news, however, at Hampstead, where the prolific Mustapha Matura has a savagely funny tragedy called "Meetings" about two wealthy Trinidadians, one of whom (Rudolph Walker) wants to get back to his gastronomic and religious roots among the witch doctors while his wife (Corinne Skinner-Carter) is slowly poisoning her neighbors with imported American synthetic cigarettes. The marriage is predictably not an easy one ("I marry thinking man with diploma, no monkey man") but out of a stern moral tale about the corruption of progress Matura has also drawn a very craftily comical about kitchen life amid the laminated cabinets and microwave culture of a too rapidly emergent nation.

Canada's Best-Selling High Priestess of Angst

By Judy Klemesrud
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Margaret Atwood is a national heroine in Canada. People follow her on the streets and in stores, seeking autographs and wanting to discuss the characters in her novels — most of whom are intelligent, self-absorbed modern women, searching for identity. These women also suffer greatly, and as a result, some Canadian critics have dubbed her "the high priestess of angst."

"My women suffer because most of the women I talk to seem to be suffering," the 42-year-old Toronto-based author said in a recent interview in New York. "But you don't hear about it because women's suffering is seen as passive. But there are many women who, when facing an ordeal, don't stick their heads in the oven or jump off a bridge. Instead they go out and confront their monster and triumph over it."

This philosophy has, in part, guided the prolific Atwood in much of her writing (six novels, nine books of poetry and one book of criticism, with a total of about a million copies in print). Her novels regularly make the best-seller lists in Canada, where she is chairman of the 350-member Writers' Union of Canada.



Margaret Atwood

But only in the last few years has she gained major popularity in the United States. During the 1970s she was mainly a literary cult figure, read by a devoted group of feminists who were taken with the role reversals of her male and female characters. In such acclaimed Atwood novels as "Surfacing," "Lady Oracle" and "Life Before Man," women butt, split loins, make campfires, while men of often cook and take care of their households.

In her new novel, "Bodily Harm" (Simon & Schuster, \$14.50), the major character is a young "lifestylers" journalist named Rennie, a woman who writes about such things as "drain-chain jewelry" and other such trends. After a portion of Rennie's left breast is removed because of cancer, she loses her lover and then flees to Toronto for a vacation on a newly independent Caribbean island. She becomes caught up in a revolution and eventually is imprisoned. But true to the Atwood style, the suffering heroine triumphs and returns to Canada determined to write not about "lifestylers" but about the corrupt regime on the island.

Not Society Feminist
Despite her subjects and her characters, Atwood insists that she is not strictly a feminist novelist. "Of course I'm a feminist," she said. "But on the other hand, do I think that all men should be herded up and shoved off the cliff? The answer is no. So I think I'm one of those people in between the two extremes. I don't think women

should be made to feel incompetent, subservient or inferior, nor do I think they should be put down for choosing to be married,

thoughts or flower arrangements. I think that if feminism is defined too narrowly, we're going to lose a lot of women."

Atwood said that Rennie in "Bodily Harm" reflected how she currently feels about the women's movement. "I think that women are going to start saying, 'Look at me. They're suffering a lot. Let's pay some attention to men.'"

"What you're dealing with now," she went on, "is several generations of women's movement. You're dealing with Betty Friedan, who was out ahead of it in the 1960s, and you're dealing with the 1969-1974 bloc, who were quite outspoken and somewhat extremist. And then I think a generation came along that got the benefits without having to undergo the extreme confrontations, and they are a lot like Rennie. She is rather off-hand about a lot of things that would grip the teeth of a slightly older feminist. She got her job, and she didn't have to fight for it too much. Her lover, Jake, is a bit Penthouse-influenced in his sexuality, but this doesn't seem to bother her. She says, 'Let's not get too uptight about this. Why read an issue? I think we're going to see more of that in real life.'"

Atwood — Peggy to her friends — is 5 feet 3 inches tall, with bright blue eyes, unruly brown curls and angular features unadorned by makeup. She speaks in a soft monotone, in an upper-class manner that might be called "Toronto lockjaw." But her personality is earthy and jovial. And unlike many of her characters, she seems to be very happy with her personal life. She lives in a Victorian house in Toronto with the novelist Graeme Gibson, 47, and their 6-year-old daughter, Jess. The couple have been together for 10 years and have no plans for marriage. "What would be the point?" the author said. "It's not economically necessary for me, and Graeme doesn't feel any great compulsion, and we're happy the way we are. I think we probably don't want to upset the apple cart."

When asked if their relationship had not been harmed by the fact that she is now better known and has sold more books, Atwood said evenly: "When I met Graeme, he had just published two novels himself and was well enough known that he didn't feel threatened by me. I think it's delicate, living in this kind of situation. But the advantage of living with another writer is that he knows what kind of cycles you're going through. He knows that if you've just finished a book, you're going to be depressed for a while and things like that."

Atwood, daughter of an entomologist, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1961 and received an M.A. from Radcliffe College in 1962. She completed her course work toward a Ph.D. in Victorian literature at Harvard University but has yet to finish her thesis.

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"We pride ourselves on liberalism and diversity," Trim said of the Wesleyan student body. "So if we don't get both sides, we're not doing our job."

Don Walker of Harry Walker Inc., a New York-based speakers'

bureau, reports that colleges ask for William E. Colby, former director of Central Intelligence, and Robert E. White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

Lecture bureaus, whose representatives are in contact with colleges throughout the country, observe certain regional peculiarities. "The West Coast is still booking things the East Coast did five years ago," said Kevin Fishery of Brian Winthrop Literature Ltd. in New York. "Kids on the West Coast are into intertextuality." His company books Robert Hastings, a lecturer on sightings of unidentified flying objects.

Students in different parts of the nation may react very differently to the same speaker. Why did some 100 protesters appear at Liddy's Brandeis appearance, and none in Denver?

"We're a very conservative campus," explained Jefferson Upton, a 20-year-old junior in charge of the Denver lecture program.

Speakers themselves are divided in their impressions. "There's a fantastic concern and awareness," said Gregory, the activist and comedian, who makes some 200 appearances a year. Bond disagreed.

"Students today are much more self-centered, very interested in themselves," he said. "I think apathy is reversing." said Karger. "When elections approach, students get involved."

But along with issues and politics comes a dose of lighter fare on the college circuit. "This year, nonsense sells," Karger observed. Such attractions as the histories of the Three Stooges, horror films, Superman and "Star Wars," Lisa Bimbach, editor of "The Official Preppy Handbook" and soap opera stars are interspersed with speakers on black activism and women's rights in the lecture bureau's glossy sales materials.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Harvester Said to Seek Loan Structure Change

CHICAGO — International Harvester is asking its 193 creditors to amend its recently restructured \$4.1-billion debt covenants so that it will not default on loans at the end of this month, sources close to the company said Wednesday.

They said Harvester has received favorable responses from many of its creditors, primarily banks. Company officials could not be reached for comment.

The loan covenants commit the company to maintain tangible net worth of at least \$1 billion throughout its current fiscal year and maintain a debt to equity ratio no larger than 4-to-1 at the end of each fiscal quarter.

Rhone Sells Morton Stake, Litigation Dropped

CHICAGO — Morton-Norwich Products said Wednesday that Rhone-Poulenc was giving up its 20.3 percent share of Morton, clearing the way for the sale of the U.S. company's Norwich-Eaton pharmaceutical division to Procter & Gamble for \$371 million.

Morton said Rhone, the recently-nationalized French chemical group, agreed to transfer 2,755,000 Morton shares to Morton-Norwich in return for an end to all litigation and \$135 million in cash. Rhone filed suit against Morton-Norwich last month to block the sale, claiming it was a deliberate breach of agreements the two companies had signed in 1978 to jointly develop products.

Hitachi Develops Big Memory Industrial Robot

TOKYO — Hitachi said Wednesday it has developed an industrial robot with twice the memory capacity of a conventional machine and will produce about 70 of the machines a month, to be sold at 10.5 million yen each.

Fujitsu Sees 54% Profit Increase for Year

TOKYO — Fujitsu said Wednesday its recurrent profits for the year ended March are expected to have increased 54 percent to 50 billion yen. Sales in the period are projected to have increased 15 percent to 670 billion yen and after-tax profits by 24 percent to 23 billion. The company said the profit increase largely reflected foreign exchange profits of 5 billion yen in the year, compared to a deficit of 4 billion yen the previous year.

Sumitomo Chemical Reports Big Income Drop

TOKYO — Sumitomo Chemical said Wednesday a 72.7 percent drop in net income for the business year ended Dec. 31 was mainly due to sluggish demand for petrochemical products and a fall in product prices in Japan.

It said consolidated net income for the year was 2.42 billion yen, on sales of 694.60 billion yen, down 3.3 percent. Sumitomo Chemical said it expects business performance in the current year to improve and expects to report a pretax profit with a 5 percent gain in overall sales.

Saab-Scania Says Profit Rose 20% in Quarter

LINKÖPING, Sweden — Saab-Scania's group profit and sales rose more than 20 percent in the first quarter of 1982 compared with the year ago period, managing director Sten Gustafsson told the annual meeting Wednesday.

Declining to give firm figures, he said sales rose 22 percent to around 4.3 billion crowns (\$722.8 million) and incoming orders were up about 20 percent to 4.5 billion crowns. Saab will release further details in an interim report for the first quarter on June 21, he said.

Timex Introduces Personal Computer at \$100

NEW YORK — Timex Computer, an affiliate of the watchmaker, has introduced a personal computer to retail at around \$100. The Timex Sinclair 1000, which weighs only 12 ounces (336 grams) and connects to any television screen, will go on sale in July and be aimed at the first-time computer customer and the educational market, industry analysts said.

Schering Raises Dividend, Hopes for Repeat

WEST BERLIN — Schering said Wednesday it will raise its dividend to 10.50 Deutsche marks per share on 1981 results from the 9 DM paid for 1980.

It said it hopes to repeat last year's satisfactory performance in 1982. Domestic sales declined slightly in the 1982 first quarter, but foreign sales continued to rise, it said.

NYSE Prices Gain Slightly in Active Trade

NEW YORK — The lack of a revolution on either the Falkland Islands crisis or the U.S. budget negotiations held the stock market in a narrow range Wednesday, and prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended the day fractionally higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average bounced up and down all day before closing with a gain of 2.86 points to 943.42. The transportation stock index was down slightly, and the utility indicator showed a small gain. Advances led declines by around 830 to 600, and volume widened to about 58 million shares from 54.61 million Tuesday.

Budget negotiators are struggling to reach agreement on a bipartisan alternative to President Reagan's proposal. Mr. Reagan told House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill this week that he was ready to "go the extra mile" to produce a compromise aimed at keeping the fiscal 1983 budget deficit below \$100 billion. But a key House Democrat said Wednesday that distance remains between broad, agreed-upon goals and specific budget proposals.

Other Democrats called on Mr. Reagan to provide specifics on his willingness to compromise. Investors are worried that huge U.S. deficits will keep interest rates high.

On Wednesday, however, more banks cut their broker loan rates. In line with the drop in short-term rates in recent days, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust lowered its broker rate to 15 percent from 16 percent, and Manufacturers Hanover Trust sliced its fee to 15 percent from 16 percent. At other major banks, broker loan rates range between 15 and 16 percent.

The market drew some support from Wednesday's announcement of a smaller-than-expected drop of 3.9 percent in first quarter gross national product and the slowed rate of inflation as represented by the GNP "price deflator," which rose 3.6 percent in the quarter, compared with 9.5 percent in 1981's fourth quarter.

Oil and oil-services stocks weakened for the second day in a row. On the active list, volume leader Texaco slipped 3/4 to 29 3/4. Exxon 3/4 to 27 1/2. Gulf Oil 1/4 to 31 1/4 and Union Oil California 1/4 to 32 1/4.

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AT&T Profit Up 13.8% in First Quarter

From Agency Dispatches

BALTIMORE — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Wednesday announced a 13.8-percent gain in first-quarter profit to \$1.71 billion as operating revenue climbed 16 percent to \$15.66 billion.

"These results, achieved despite a still-weakened economy and slackened growth in demand, demonstrate the determination of our managers to do everything they can to make 1982 a good earnings year," AT&T Chairman Charles Brown said at the annual meeting.

Although AT&T keeps its books on a calendar basis, it also reports results for the three months ending in February, May, August and November so it can mail earnings statements with dividend checks to its 3 million shareholders.

Mr. Brown also said he expects inflation to continue to cause telephone rates to rise, but he added that the divestiture of the firm's local operating companies would not contribute significantly to higher local phone rates.

Mr. Brown also said AT&T would spend about \$18 billion for new construction this year, compared with \$18.1 billion in 1981. Last month, Mr. Brown told security analysts in New York that construction spending would be reduced to \$18.3 billion from the \$18.6 billion originally planned.

He also said at that time that spending may be scaled back even further to \$18.1 billion.

The corporation's landmark antitrust settlement with the Justice Department, which would require the breakup of the Bell System if it is approved by a federal judge, was expected to dominate the discussion period with stockholders.

The annual meeting follows by one day the expiration of a public comment period that saw dozens of AT&T competitors, federal and state regulators, consumer groups and telephone users urge major changes in the antitrust settlement.

Most of the comments held that additional restrictions were required to prohibit AT&T from continuing to dominate the long-distance and telephone equipment markets. The Federal Communications Commission and state regulators also suggested the settlement's tight restrictions on the future activities of the Bell System companies were unnecessary.

The comments were submitted to U.S. District Judge Harold H. Greene, who must now review the settlement to determine if it is in the public interest.

Mr. Oteiba also renewed threats that OPEC will blacklist oil companies that have been trying to force Nigeria and Ecuador to reduce their OPEC-governed prices by phasing out crude oil purchases from them. He was speaking after a one-day meeting in Vienna of OPEC's market monitoring committee of four ministers.

In a Vienna meeting a month ago, OPEC reacted to a world glut of oil by setting a ceiling of 18 million barrels a day, later effectively reduced by Saudi Arabia to 17.5 million barrels, in an effort to tighten the market and prevent further price cuts.

Mr. Oteiba said the surprisingly low figure for OPEC output was the best that Wednesday's meeting had been able to reach. "I am sure it is the most accurate we can rely on," he said.

He said that as a result of the cut in OPEC production the oil market had started firming.

Asked whether OPEC at its next price-fixing session, scheduled for May 20 in Quito, Ecuador, would try to revive demand by cutting the reference price of \$34 for a barrel of Arabian Light crude, he replied: "That is a dream of the past, a nightmare which will no longer occupy our mind."

Mr. Oteiba said few members had managed to meet their individual quotas, and he estimated that at least four million barrels daily of crude were flowing out of oil

violating OPEC oil in the market.

He said that later in the year demand for OPEC oil was likely to pick up as the flow from stocks diminished. He said OPEC estimated that demand for its oil would rise to around 19 million barrels daily in the third and fourth quarters of 1982.

OPEC's deputy secretary general, Fadhil Chalabi, said he believed the present output figure of 15.85 million barrels was the group's lowest since 1962.

Market analysts say the critical question for OPEC is how long cash-poor members can continue to sell a low volume. Iran is already unloading oil in short-term deals at \$26 and \$27 a barrel, ignoring OPEC pricing rules, although OPEC members say that Iran's sales will not be able to sell enough to endanger the OPEC strategy. It would be more serious for OPEC if Nigeria succumbed to oil company pressure to cut its price of \$35.50 to match Britain's price for similar quality North Sea oil of \$31.

Nigerian sources here said Lagos was determined not to break ranks, but acknowledged that a buyer revolt has cut production far below the country's OPEC quota of 1.3 million barrels a day.

Venezuela's oil minister, Humberto Calderon Berti, also predicted that the cartel's pricing system would remain intact despite the world oil glut, citing a rise in prices on the spot, or noncontract, market. "Arabian Light was \$28.50 a barrel on the spot market a month ago and now it's almost \$31," he said.

In another oil development, industry sources in Japan said Wednesday that Iraq has told Japanese importers that it will suspend crude oil shipments to Japan until further notice because of the closure of oil pipelines across Syria. Japan is importing 145,000 barrels of crude a day from Iraq, the sources said. Some oil refiners said, however, that the suspension presents no immediate problems because Japan's oil stocks are ample.

The French government has not yet decided what entity will acquire the 27.1 percent of the group's capital, sources said. A Ministry of Industry source said that the stock will be purchased by Machines Bull but that the French government would provide funds for the purchase.

CII-HB lost 430 million francs in 1981, and the government is expected to inject the equivalent of more than \$2 billion within the next 18 months to help it develop new product lines. French sources described the infusion as the price required to pay for an independent French computer industry.

Under a 10-year agreement, Honeywell and the French company plan to continue to cooperate in marketing, licensing and product development.

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Hong Kong Sheds Fashion Show

By Pamela G. Hollic
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Textile industry and government officials have canceled one of Hong Kong's more prestigious export promotions, the 14-year-old Ready-to-Wear Festival, which has traditionally been aimed at Western markets.

Textile and apparel makers now plan to look more to the market in Japan, which does not restrict clothing imports.

Len Dunning, executive director of the British colony's Trade Development Council, said the traveling exhibit was canceled because marketing efforts of this type were not prudent in light of trade talks that indicated that importing countries would enforce strict barriers on products made in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong's exports account for one-third of the world's textile trade, but new restrictions are likely to limit its export growth to the United States and Western Europe to less than 1 percent a year for the rest of the decade.

On March 22, Hong Kong and the United States signed a pact that limits growth in some key categories to only five-fifths of 1 percent annually. And Hong Kong expects no better treatment from the 10-nation European Economic Community.

Higher labor costs, land shortages and capital costs, which limit the installation of modern equipment, have handicapped many areas of basic

textile growth in Hong Kong. In addition, the world recession has softened demand.

U.S. companies, which have invested heavily in modern equipment, and developing countries, which have lower-cost labor, are also threatening Hong Kong's industry.

Hong Kong has been able to escape some of the damage of quota restrictions by making more expensive products. Frank Lin, chairman of the festival, said, "High fashion seemed a way to overcome our handicaps in other areas."

The show, usually held annually in the spring, moving from Paris to London, New York, Düsseldorf, West Germany, and Tokyo, last year brought in on-the-spot orders worth \$20 million, plus millions in later orders.

The cancellation is supposed to be for this year and probably next. Hong Kong industry leaders decided on less exposure in hopes of gaining a point on the quota restrictions. So far, the success of the strategy is debatable.

Hong Kong, which last year exported \$4.8 billion worth of apparel and clothing accessories, has, however, won a provision in the U.S. pact that will allow unused quantities of one restricted category to be transferred to another. This provision could prevent the agreement with the United States from completely stunting the industry's growth.

The major consideration now is trade talks with the EEC, which is talking of cutbacks of 10 percent to 15 percent in textile and clothing imports.

Market analysts say the critical question for OPEC is how long cash-poor members can continue to sell a low volume. Iran is already unloading oil in short-term deals at \$26 and \$27 a barrel, ignoring OPEC pricing rules, although OPEC members say that Iran's sales will not be able to sell enough to endanger the OPEC strategy. It would be more serious for OPEC if Nigeria succumbed to oil company pressure to cut its price of \$35.50 to match Britain's price for similar quality North Sea oil of \$31.

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U.S. GNP Fell at Rate Of 3.9% in 1st Quarter As Inflation Plunged

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Gross national product declined at an annual rate of 3.9 percent in the first quarter, largely as a result of low auto production, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

But inflation, as measured by the GNP "price deflator," dropped to an annual rate of 3.6 percent, a six-year low, from 9.5 percent in 1981's fourth quarter.

The inflation-adjusted decline in GNP followed a 4.5-percent drop in the final three months of 1981. Reagan administration officials, who have been predicting a rebound in the second half, said Wednesday that the second quarter is likely to be about flat.

At the White House, reaction to the GNP figures was guarded. The deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, said the inflation news was "another confirmation of our substantial progress on this front."

Overall, he said, "these results are generally consistent with the pattern of activity that we've been expecting."

Mr. Speakes repeated the administration's position that there are "indicators the recession is at the bottom."

GNP was pulled down by a sharp reduction in inventories, almost half of which were automobiles sold but not replaced by new production, the government said.

Inflation-adjusted inventories shrank at an annual rate of \$17.5 billion during the quarter after rising \$4.2 billion in the final three months of last year. The drop in inventories more than offset a \$9.3-billion rise in real consumer spending. During the fourth quarter, consumer spending fell \$5.3 billion after adjustment for inflation.

Final sales increased 1.9 percent, a sign that production to replenish warehouses may be forthcoming. In last year's fourth quarter, sales fell 1.8 percent.

Gasoline Prices Drop

The broad-based measure of inflation contained in the GNP figures dropped to its lowest level since 1976's first quarter, when the rate also was 3.6 percent. The rate has not been lower since the third quarter of 1972, the department said.

The slowing of inflation was accounted for "primarily by prices of gasoline, consumer services other than natural gas and electricity, and motor vehicles," the department said.

The Commerce Department also reported Wednesday that new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods rose \$1.53 billion, or 1.9 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$81.33 billion in March after rising a revised 3.5 percent in February. Initially, the department said durable orders rose 1.5 percent in February.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Wednesday that the economy will be nearly flat in the second quarter. He told a press conference that GNP could fall or rise by as much as 1 percent during the current quarter.

Conceding that "there are no clear cut signals that the recession is at an end," he nonetheless predicted a "solid upturn" during the second half of this year. He predicted second half growth of 4 percent if interest rates do not decline much and more than 5 percent if rates do fall substantially.

The French government has not yet decided what entity will acquire the 27.1 percent of the group's capital, sources said. A Ministry of Industry source said that the stock will be purchased by Machines Bull but that the French government would provide funds for the purchase.

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Mana Said al-Oteiba

OPEC Insists Threat Of Price Drop Is Past

Reuters

VIENNA — OPEC President Mana Said al-Oteiba said Wednesday that a tighter oil market has ended any threat to the OPEC benchmark price.

Talk of cutting the producers' reference price of \$34 a barrel is "a dream of the past," Mr. Oteiba, who is also the United Arab Emirates oil minister, told a news conference. He also reported that the oil cartel's output has plunged to an estimated 15.85 million barrels daily.

Mr. Oteiba also renewed threats that OPEC will blacklist oil companies that have been trying to force Nigeria and Ecuador to reduce their OPEC-governed prices by phasing out crude oil purchases from them. He was speaking after a one-day meeting in Vienna of OPEC's market monitoring committee of four ministers.

In a Vienna meeting a month ago, OPEC reacted to a world glut of oil by setting a ceiling of 18 million barrels a day, later effectively reduced by Saudi Arabia to 17.5 million barrels, in an effort to tighten the market and prevent further price cuts.

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He said that as a result of the cut in OPEC production the oil market had started firming.

Asked whether OPEC at its next price-fixing session, scheduled for May 20 in Quito, Ecuador, would try to revive demand by cutting the reference price of \$34 for a barrel of Arabian Light crude, he replied: "That is a dream of the past, a nightmare which will no longer occupy our mind."

Mr. Oteiba said few members had managed to meet their individual quotas, and he estimated that at least four million barrels daily of crude were flowing out of oil

Citicorp Reopens Its Inquiry On Currency-Trade Charges

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Citicorp's board has reopened an investigation into charges that the company's Citibank unit tailored foreign-exchange transactions in some overseas branches to hide profits from tax authorities.

Darwin Smith, chairman of Kimberly-Clark and head of the audit committee of Citicorp's board, told shareholders Tuesday that the board decided on a new investigation after a stockholder filed suit against 15 Citibank officials last month. Harry Lewis charged in the suit that bank officials had ordered illegal foreign-exchange transactions.

In December, the Securities and Exchange Commission decided to take no action against Citicorp. A three-year investigation by the SEC staff had alleged that between 1973 and 1980 the bank's top officials directed operations designed to circumvent, and sometimes

violate, tax laws in foreign countries.

The SEC said that the matter was a tax or a banking case, not a securities issue and that the allegations involved practices that were "old."

A former Citibank official, David Edwards, made the initial public charge in 1978. Citicorp's board then directed its law firm

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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With the strength provided by the diversified structure and operations of the Standard Chartered group, we are well placed to maintain progress.

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Braves' 12th Straight Victory Sets Mark

From Agency Dispatches
ATLANTA — The Atlanta Braves beat the Cincinnati Reds, 4-2, Tuesday night and set the modern major league record of 12 victories at the start of a season. The old mark had been set last year by the Oakland A's.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

In the second inning, pitcher Frank Pastore and Ed Milner each drove in a run for a 2-0 Cincinnati lead that gave a crowd of 37,268 a brief scare. But Chris Chambliss, who walked one out later, scored on Claudell Washington's triple off the top of the center field fence. Washington — playing for the first time since being benched a week ago in Cincinnati — scored on a wild pitch by Pastore.

Atlanta broke the record with the help of eight road victories, including two in San Diego, three in Cincinnati and three in Houston.

When Joe Torre was dismissed as manager of the New York Mets on the final day of last season, he was asked if he'd ever consider managing again. "Yes," was the wry comment from the man who would take over the Atlanta Braves in 1982. "I plan to keep doing it until I get it right."

For the most part, the Braves have accomplished their feat with virtually the same players that finished last season with a combined 50-56 record, for fourth place in

the first half of the season and fifth place in the second half.

"They're the same faces," said Torre, "but not the same players. I think the time comes when, with experience, some guys begin to reach their potential. I think that's what is happening here."

"Our pitchers are pitching aggressively, instead of defensively. And the defense behind them and the offense are doing the right things, for the most part. They're making the routine plays that all good teams make — the poor teams miff more than their share of routine plays — the hit-and-run, the outfielder's throw to the right base, that kind of thing."

The players feel Torre has brought the team a winning attitude (the Braves have won their division only once, in 1969, since leaving Milwaukee 16 years ago).

Tommy Boggs, Tuesday night's starter, said, for example, that in the last several years the players felt that if they got behind they weren't going to win. In four of their last five victories, the Braves have come from behind.

After rallying to beat Houston, 6-5, Monday for victory No. 11 — perhaps the most poorly played of the Braves' games this year — Torre assembled his players and said they were lucky to have won.

"You can't just figure you're going to win," Torre told them. "You have to keep working to win. The day you start thinking it's magic is the day you start losing."

Steve Bedrosian got credit for Tuesday's victory with 4½ innings in relief of Bogs. Gene Garber

pitched the final three innings for his third save.

"It's nice to break the record," said Torre, "but we're after more than that. We want to win in October."

Still, as reliever Garber put it: "This is a lot of fun."

Cardinals 7, Pirates 4

In Pittsburgh, Tom Herr had four hits and scored three runs to help St. Louis stretch its winning streak to nine games with a 7-4 victory over the Pirates. The Cardinals scored three runs in both the sixth and seventh innings as first starter Rick Rhoden took his first loss ever in April after 13 career victories during the month.

Mets 3, Cubs 2

In New York, Joel Youngblood and Dave Kingman hit home runs to power the Mets past Chicago's 2-1 Kingman's homer in the sixth,

his fifth of the season, provided the winning margin.

Padres 8, Giants 4
 In San Diego, Luis Salazar drove in four runs, two on his first home run of the year, to help the Padres beat San Francisco, 8-4, and run up their seventh consecutive triumph.

Dodgers 10, Astros 2

In Los Angeles, the Dodgers, behind Fernando Valenzuela's eight-hitter, ended a six-game losing streak with a 10-2 romp over Houston.

Yankees 11, White Sox 2

In the American League, in Chicago, Rick Cerone and Willie Randolph lined two-run singles in a seven-run seventh to lead New York to an 11-2 rout of the White Sox — Chicago's first loss of the year after eight victories. The Yankees sent 13 men to the plate in the seventh after Steve Trout (1-1) had shackled them on one hit through six innings. Despite the defeat, Trout said, "I was extremely pleased with my performance. Somebody had to get the first loss — you can't go undefeated all year. Maybe this will bring us back to reality."

Red Sox 8, Orioles 3

In Boston, Glenn Hoffman, who hit only one homer last season, hit his second of the week in the fourth to cap a three-run rally and enable the Red Sox to hand Baltimore

more its seventh straight loss, 8-3. The Orioles are off to their worst start since 1955.

Indians 9, Rangers 4
 In Arlington, Texas, Andre Thornton drove in three runs with a homer and a double and Bert Blyleven struck out seven batters in seven innings to boost Cleveland past Texas, 9-4.

Tigers 8, Royals 0

In Detroit, Milt Wilcox celebrated his 32d birthday by pitching a one-hitter and rookie Glenn Wilson doubled twice to drive in two runs as the Tigers trounced Kansas City, 8-0. The only hit off Wilcox was Jerry Martin's one-out bouncer through the left side of the infield in the second.

Mariners 6, Angels 4
 In Seattle, Gaylord Perry struck out 13 batters in 7½ innings to record his 29th career victory as the Mariners downed California, 6-4, and snapped an seven-game losing streak. It was the 40th time that Perry has struck out 10 or more batters in his 20-year career; he now has 3,359 lifetime strikeouts, 149 behind all-time leader Walter Johnson.

A's 4, Twins 3

In Oakland, Calif., Dave Lopes led off the 16th with a double and scored on a two-out single by Dan Meyer to lift the A's past Minnesota, 4-3. It was Oakland's third 16-inning contest of the season.

Timely Writer Out of Derby Following Intestinal Surgery

From Agency Dispatches
LEXINGTON, Ky. — Timely Writer is out of the Kentucky Derby — the race he was favored to win — and his racing future is uncertain because of stomach problems that required surgery.

"Right now the race isn't important, as long as he gets well," said trainer Dominic Imprescia after Timely Writer came out of surgery Tuesday. The winner of the Flamingo Stakes and Florida Derby had been set to start Saturday in the one-mile Derby Trial at Churchill Downs in Louisville. It was to be the final prep for the May 1st Derby.

Instead, the 3-year-old colt was vanned from Louisville, where he developed gastroenteritis and intestinal blockage Monday night, to the Hagyard-Davidson & McGee Equine Clinic, a veterinary facility here. Tuesday afternoon, soon after his arrival it was decided to operate.

Dr. Alex Harthill assisted Dr. Paul Thorpe, a resident surgeon and abdominal specialist at the clinic.

Harthill said the operation involved cutting into Timely Writer's abdomen, puncturing the intestine with a needle and then using a suction apparatus to draw out the gas that had inflated the intestine.

Harthill said the inflammation of the colt's stomach could have been caused by a number of things, but that the most likely cause was eating bad grass or mildew hay.

If We Had Waited . . .

Asked if surgery could have been avoided, Thorpe said, "If we had waited until his condition deteriorated, we could have risked his life just with the surgery itself."

Timely Writer is also out of the other two Triple Crown races. Estimating the colt's recovery chances as "50-to-60 percent," Thorpe said Timely Writer could not resume training for at least three months.

Timely Writer's exit makes the Derby a wide-open affair and could spawn a maximum field of 20 starters. The likely choices now

are Air Forbes Won, winner of the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct last Saturday; Hostage, winner of the Arkansas Derby; El Baba, the runner-up in the Arkansas Derby; and Star Gallant, second to Timely Writer in the Florida Derby.

Ill-Starred Crop

Timely Writer's illness was another in a series of misfortunes among this year's top 3-year-olds. Deputy Minister, the 2-year-old champion, injured his ankle in January and is out until the summer. Stawart, the best colt from the West Coast, was retired in March after injuring his front tendons.

Aloma's Ruler, winner of the Bahamas Stakes, and Distinctive Pro, winner of the Hutcheson, both will miss the Derby with leg ailments.

Imprescia bought Timely Writer at the Fasig-Tipton of Kentucky yearling sale for \$125,000 for Francis and Peter Martin, who operate a wholesale meat distribution in Boston and race as Niram Stable. Imprescia's instructions had been to "see if you can pick up a useful horse."

Timely Writer won four of seven starts, with one second and two thirds last year and earned \$218,106. Two of his victories were the Hopeful at Saratoga and the Champagne at Belmont Park.

The Florida-bred son of Staff Writer-Timely Roman lost his 3-year-old debut, but then ran himself into the Derby favorite's role with victories in the Flamingo and Florida Derby, both by 1½ miles.

It was revealed immediately after the Flamingo that Dr. William O. Reed, a veterinarian from New York, had bought a half-interest in Timely Writer for a reported \$3 million.

Imprescia looked crestfallen even before it was decided that surgery was necessary. He has been training mostly cheap and second horses in New England for 30 years, winning only one as good as Timely Writer came along.

When he flew from Florida to Louisville with the colt last week, it was the first time he had seen Churchill Downs.

Anger and Bitterness Growing in the U.S. Olympic Movement

By Bill Dwyre

Los Angeles Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Donna de Varona, a former Olympic medalist, said she was "fed up" with the U.S. Olympic movement. The anger is more widespread than one hotel and one weekend gathering of officials and athletes who make up the house of delegates of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"I've talked to a lot of other swimmers, a lot of other athletes," she said. "Mostly, we are like the guy in the movie 'Network' who stood in the window. We're mad as hell and we ain't going to take it anymore."

Anger is an operative word in the current U.S. Olympic movement. The anger is more widespread than one hotel and one weekend gathering of officials and athletes who make up the house of delegates of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

It is an anger based on a perception of betrayal by members of one's own team — in this case, the U.S. government. And it is an anger spurred by the creeping fear that the Olympic movement in America, facing one setback after another, could eventually go the way of the prop airplane.

De Varona, of Varona and Furniss, each a past Olympic medalist and each deeply involved in the inner workings of U.S. amateur sport, may represent the anger of overreaction. But even the most dispassionate view of what is taking place — with slightly more than two years to go before the 1984 Games in Los Angeles — indicates that these are not the best of times for people who pour

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body, heart and soul into the U.S. Olympic effort.

Although Olympic officials on all levels claim no desire for financial dependency on the federal government, the setbacks have been governmental in origin.

First there was the Amateur Sports Act of 1978, which promised \$16 million for USOC use — and has come through with \$4 million.

Next there was the boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow, initiated and unremedied through by President Carter. De Varona calls Carter "the president that used us as his foreign policy."

And most currently there is the coin program, which was seen as a means of providing both working capital for the USOC and a fiscal cushion for the Los Angeles Organizing Committee but which has been left to twist in the wind of congressional hot air and procedure.

Hence the anger.

"When We Need It"

"I don't want government to give us money," said De Varona. "But I think it is unconscionable for government to keep throwing up roadblocks."

Furniss: "These things have hurt our desire, they've hurt our heart. . . I want to know where the government is when we need it."

Of the three major setbacks on the anger agenda here, only the 1980 boycott appears to have inflicted irreversible damage.

The '78 Amateur Sports Act is like the utility infidel in a baseball trade — a throw-in whose main value is for talking purposes. The point to be made about it (made indeed by F. Don Miller, the USOC's executive director, with eyebrows raised like a man trying to dot his own examination point) is that even the \$4 million paid in the \$16-million promise wasn't paid until after 1980's boycott was in effect. A case could be made for its being Carter guilt money.

The current topic of weeping and tooth-grinding, the coin program, is still likely to come through in some form, although certainly not in the one that would have generated more than \$200 million for USOC and LAOC purposes.

Mostly, the delay and pausing down of the coin program has produced a final-straw anger. As De Varona said, one more roadblock. The roadblock, at least as far as Olympic people see it, is Frank Annunzio, a Democratic congressman from Illinois who heads the House subcommittee on coinage and who has sat on the bill so long he has nearly made it, die rather than hatch.

Pledge
 The Annunzio issue approaches both war and Anita Bryant's sexual preferences in emotional pitch. "I pledge that if this coin thing falls through," Furniss said, "I will lead a group that will work to block the re-election of Annunzio to Congress."

(Annunzio wants just one coin — a silver dollar — that would be sold by the government for about \$25. Two other bills, one each in the Senate and House, would allow private marketing of sets of up to 25 coins.)

(The LAOC signed a contract last year to have Occidental Petroleum and the French banking firm of Lazard-Freres market the coins. That contract, which guaranteed the LAOC \$50 million, expired last month but both firms have indicated interest in another agreement. Annunzio has adamantly opposed private marketing of the coins.)

Foot-dragging on the coin issue has made just about everybody in the U.S. Olympic movement up-tight and has triggered sparks.

Amy Collis, press secretary for the LAOC, said during a recent presentation here that the lack of a coin program had the potential of making a "spartan" Games "ultra-transparent."

Ed Steitz of the U.S. Amateur Basketball Association stood up and objected to the word "spartan," saying later that that made it

sound as if the Los Angeles Games would be "cheap and lousy."

Collis said that had not been her intent in using the word and told Steitz she didn't want to engage in a game of semantics.

"Spartan," introduced by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley when putting in the city's bid for the Games, has been meant all along to refer to economics, not comfort levels.

During Collis' presentation, Jack Kelly, vice president of the USOC, whispered to a reporter that his understanding was that "the L.A. people had rubbed Annunzio wrong." But Kelly was quick to add that that really wasn't a good reason for blocking a coin program that stands to benefit many more than just the Los Angeles committee.

The committee may, indeed, project a slightly different image than many USOC members are used to. The Los Angeles group is smoothly adept at seizing any opportunity to discuss and sell its cause. Some people quickly translate that into California-slick.

Or as Steitz, a long-time basketball coach, said when discussing a positive-thinking approach to the 1984 Games: "If anybody can do it up right, it's the L.A. folks. Those people out there in Hollywood are big people who get things done."

But all the agonizing over the issues won't change things.

Now the athletes, especially the committed likes of De Varona, De Frantz and Furniss, find themselves dwelling on then-Vice President Walter F. Mondale's pledge of April 12, 1980 — that the U.S. government, in return for the USOC boycott vote, would assist the Olympic movement in America and back the effort for the '84 Games in Los Angeles.

March of Ideas

"A group of athletes went to Washington on this coin thing on March 17," Furniss said. "I thought that was ironic, because two years ago, on March 17, was when President Carter made his speech to us that pretty much squashed any hopes for '80. Both on March 17. . . I'm starting to remember those kinds of things."

De Varona said, "We're right at the edge. Things can't keep going like this and everybody still expect this country to turn out strong Olympic teams." Said De Frantz: "All of this has caused severe psychological harm for our athletes. It's certainly not the level of a Vietnam veteran, but it's certainly there."

Indeed, none of this should be put on a level with the Vietnam situation. All of it remains, of course, fun and games.

But it seems that there could be a pretty good case made for the government's having toyed around with Olympic athletes. The primary focus of the Games — a bit too much.

Soviet Union Beats U.S. in World Hockey

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — The unbeaten Soviet Union scored its fifth straight victory in the World Hockey Championships Wednesday, beating the United States, 8-4, in a game marred by 48 penalty minutes.

Meanwhile, Jaroslav Korbela scored two goals and goaltender Jiri Králík posted his second straight shutout as Czechoslovakia blanked Finland, 3-0. In other games, Canada and Italy played a 3-3 tie and Sweden defeated West Germany, 3-1.

American Kurt Kleinendorst, a forward, and Soviet defenseman Zinetula Bilyaletdinov were expelled after a fistfight with two minutes left in the second period. The encounter started when Bilyaletdinov dumped Kleinendorst. It took officials more than a minute to separate the two. Before it was over, Kleinendorst had decked Bilyaletdinov twice.

The Americans' fifth straight defeat was their best game in the tournament; no other team has scored more than three times against goalie Vladislav Tretak. The Russians pulled away for good, to a 5-2 lead, on goals by Sergei Kapustin and Victor Zhukov scored within a second-period span of 2:33.

It was the first time a Soviet team had met a U.S. side in world or Olympic competition since Lake Placid, N.Y., in 1980, when the Americans won, 4-3, en route to the Olympic gold medal.

Bullets, Nuggets Are Victors In Openers of NBA Playoffs

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The Boston Celtics scored 16 of their 21 points in the second half to spark a 107-96 victory over the New Jersey Nets in the first of two games of the Eastern Conference preliminary playoff series.

In Denver, meanwhile, forward Dan Issel and guard Bill Walton scored 24 points as the Nuggets broke open a tight contest in the second half. Shooting 72 percent from the floor, they outscored Phoenix, 40-21, in the third quarter, and took a comfortable 102-80 advantage.

Each team had held leads of nine points in a second-half first half, during which Phoenix held a 35-20 rebounding edge. But Denver shot better, hitting 51 percent to the Suns' 44 percent.

Guard Kyle Macy paced the Suns with 22 points, while Walter Davis came off the bench to score 20.

"We were tough," De Varona said. "I know people don't think we play very good defense, but I thought we were pretty tough."

"We did have a lot of offensive rebounds in the first half," said John McDole, Moe's counterpart at Phoenix, "but we didn't get many the first half."

"We'll play a lot more aggressively Friday."

The pressure is always on the home team to win the first game," said Issel. "If we had lost this one, the series would be pretty much over. Now the pressure is on Phoenix — but Phoenix is a very difficult place to play."

NHL Playoffs
 DIVISIONAL FINALS
 Best of Seven
 April 16

St. Louis 4, Quebec 3
 Montreal 4, St. Louis 3
 Vancouver 3, Los Angeles 2
 April 16

Quebec 3, St. Louis 2
 Montreal 4, Vancouver 3
 Los Angeles 3, Vancouver 2
 April 17

Quebec 7, St. Louis 2 (series tied, 2-2)
 Montreal 3, Vancouver 2 (series tied, 2-2)
 Vancouver 5, Los Angeles 4 (Vancouver leads, 3-1)
 April 18

Quebec 3, St. Louis 2
 Montreal 4, Vancouver 3
 Los Angeles 3, Vancouver 2
 April 19

Quebec 7, St. Louis 2 (series tied, 2-2)
 Montreal 3, Vancouver 2 (series tied, 2-2)
 Vancouver 5, Los Angeles 4 (Vancouver leads, 3-1)
 April 20

Quebec 3, St. Louis 2
 Montreal 4, Vancouver 3
 Los Angeles 3, Vancouver 2
 April 21

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